

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 80

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRITISH OPPOSE DEMAND MADE BY THE POLES

Government, It Is Said,
Reaches Decision as to
League Council Seats

LOCARNO TREATY TO BE MAINTAINED

Commission to Be Appointed
to Deal With Cases of
Poland and Spain

LONDON, March 2 (P)—The British Government has already determined its attitude toward increasing the number of permanent seats in the League of Nations Council, it is stated in well-informed quarters. It opposes granting Poland, Spain or any other country other than Germany a permanent seat at present, leaving the question of a possible increase for future discussion.

It is stated that Great Britain holds to the strict fulfillment of the Locarno Treaty terms. The British intend, first, allowing Germany a permanent seat on a Council of the present status. Second, they hope, at a meeting of the Locarno signatories prior to the coming Council meeting, to have a commission appointed to consider the applications of Poland and Spain for permanent seats. If such applications are made, this in effect would postpone the admission of these countries to prominent places with the Assembly meeting in 1927.

The opinion is expressed that the attempt to get a permanent seat for Poland will have to be dropped for a few years, but that Spain will be accorded a permanent seat eventually, although all that either country will obtain at the forthcoming Council will be assurances, Poland possibly getting a guarantee of a temporary seat by the action of the next Assembly.

Appointment of a commission to deal with the cases of Spain and Poland is believed to be assured. This would render unnecessary any compromise with Germany regarding the admission of Poland to the Council, as a permanent seat to a member of the Council when the report of the proposed commission was received, and therefore would be able to act on equality with the other nations.

The British Cabinet is anxious to maintain the Locarno Treaty, and unwilling to take any step which might endanger the good results expected from it.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, who has favored the allotment of a permanent seat to Poland, is understood now to have agreed to the views of the Cabinet. It is stated that Sir Austen, in arguing for the admission of Poland to the Council, pointed out that many and Poland, because of their geographical positions, always have been and probably always will be antagonistic in some matters.

He held that if Germany were given a seat and Poland were not admitted, then the latter would be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

BELGIAN RAILWAYS TO BE CONVERTED

BRUSSELS, March 2.—The Council of Ministers has decided to convert the state railways into an autonomous group so as to allow the funding of the floating debt. The State would remain the proprietor of the railways and their administration would be undertaken by a company. The bonds of the company would serve as a reserve for treasury bonds. The American and English bankers who proposed a Government loan of \$150,000,000 will float the same.

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Churches Find Amity in Mortgage-Burning

Special Correspondence
Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 25
CHURCHES in Oklahoma are benefiting by the prosperous condition of the State, many mortgages being paid up. Within the past two months, no less than two dozen churches have held mortgage-burning ceremonies. Usually it is an interchurch affair, with congregations of neighboring churches attending.

With 1925 proving one of the most prosperous years in Oklahoma, many churches are starting new buildings and planning greater expansion.

JAPAN-SOVIET ISSUE ARISES OVER RAILWAY

Further Trouble Reported
Over Question of Chinese
Eastern Railway

By Special Cable

TOKYO, March 2.—The past few days has witnessed a tremendous interest in Japanese circles in the dispute with Russia over the Manchurian situation. Chang's reported threat to resist with arms any Peking-Moscow agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway to which he is not a party, adds to the uneasiness here. The salient fact is that if Wu-pei-fu gains Peking, driving out Feng-Yu-hsiang's influence, Feng will call in Russian help.

The American-owned and edited Japan Advertiser which has been editorially pointing out this trend for more than a year finds its views confirmed now by the bulk of the native press and many publicists. Osaka Asahi, after discussing the present Wu-pei-fu-Kuo-min-chun war, says that if Wu-pei-fu gains Peking, driving out Feng-Yu-hsiang's influence, Feng will call in Russian help.

Soviet Influence in China
"Who can prevent this?" says the paper. "In cases such as this, eventually Russia will become all powerful in China. Soviet influence will, it is feared, cover the most important part of China. This forms the cause of our anxiety."

The Tokyo Nichinichi interprets Peking's order for the suppression of Wu-pei-fu as Feng-yu-hsiang's victory, whom Russia from its own standpoint is justified in supporting at all costs.

Chung Sheng, which is the organ of big business, says that present conditions in Mongolia and Manchuria are no better than at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. "Japan fought that war in order to expel Russian influence in those regions," it says. "But Japan is now being expelled; therefore by a Russian who is energetically carrying on a propaganda campaign intended merely to establish a Russian hegemony in Mongolia and Manchuria first and then throughout China."

"Soviet Russia is as imperialistic as Tsarist Russia. In the event of Russian success in North Manchuria, peace in South Manchuria would be threatened. How can Japan maintain peace there by its present peaceful policy?"

Tokyo Asahi alone strikes a different note. While acknowledging the danger, and the fact that some Diet members are greatly afraid of Russia, the paper says a concerted effort to suppress the Japanese is now being made. "Russia is essential to prevent serious trouble, and Japan must act as a friend in reconciling Russia and China, thus making Russia a friend also."

Dr. S. Washio, one of the ablest of Japanese critics, writing in the Japan Advertiser, says that Japan had not considered Manchuria very seriously in recent years until the Soviet menace arose there. The new railway construction was formerly opposed as economically unsound, but is now favored because of its strategic advantages. He cites these as "some definite evidences of how the reassertion of Russian imperialism in the Far East is stiffening Japan's foreign policy."

Siege of Port Arthur Recalled
"It Kuo Sung-ling's rebellion could bring such a tense response in Japan and direct action on the part of Russia, it will instantly revive memories of the siege of Port Arthur and General Nogi. Therefore reactionary circles believe that if war must come eventually, the sooner the better."

Baron K. Okura, chief director of the South Manchuria Railway, returning from Harbin says that the resumption of traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway is only a lull after a storm, and that the two railways are further estranged than ever, and reconciliation seems next to impossible. He says that the Harbin Russian press, which directly reflects the views of Moscow officials, began a campaign against him the day he arrived "as long as such a campaign is carried on, real cooperation between the Soviet and the Chinese Eastern Railway is most difficult. There seems an inclination on the part of the Russian directorate of the Chinese Eastern Railway to make the railway an instrument for executing the state policy besides working an economic asset. If such be the case, any hope of co-operation is out of the question."

COURT UPHOLDS ZONING ACT AS CONSTITUTIONAL

Provides Way, However, to
Block Extension of Back
Bay Business

The full bench of the Supreme Court handed down a decision today upholding the constitutionality of the Zoning Act, but at the same time allowing a writ of certiorari to issue, undoing the first step taken by the Board of Zoning Adjustments. The step in question was the extension of the business district at Audubon Road and Brookline Avenue to permit the erection of a large warehouse.

The Supreme Court finds that the zoning laws did not comply with the expressed provisions of the statutes in making this change and the writ of certiorari puts a stop to the extension at least until the full requirements of the Zoning Act are complied with.

The matter reached the Supreme Court through a petition for writ of certiorari filed by J. Payson Bradley and other property owners of Audubon Road against the Board of Zoning Adjustments of the City of Boston. The petitioners attacked the constitutionality of the zoning acts and asked the Supreme Court to review the action of the board.

Scope of Zoning Act
The Zoning Act is Chapter 488, Sec. 20 of the Acts of 1924, which is an act regulating and restricting the use of buildings and premises, the height and bulk of buildings, and the occupancy of lots in the city of Boston and for the said purpose dividing the city into districts. The Supreme Court says at the outset of its opinion, that the title of this act barely illustrates the substance of the act.

"By its terms the city of Boston is divided into six districts, according to use delineated on a zoning map," says the court. The court goes on to say that Sec. 20 establishes the zoning board and clothes it with the power to change boundaries. The court then states that a writ of certiorari is an extraordinary procedure by which aggrieved persons may take to a higher court the result of judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings of a superior court, when no other legal remedy is available.

The Supreme Court next says that if the Legislature had intended to provide its appeal to the Supreme Court upon the fact, the Legislature would have so stated. The court then says that the constitutionality of the act is attacked in the petition in respect to the composition and appointment of the board and in relation to its method of changing the boundaries of districts as established by the Legislature.

Power of Zoning Board
In describing the make-up of the Zoning Board the court declares that the statutes provide for appointment of representatives, seven who are scattered widely over the territory of the city of Boston. . . .

"The adaptation of any set schemes for improvement of one of the oldest cities of this country must recognize to a large extent the existing customs as to business, ocean shipping, commerce, manufacturing and residence. Changes in the boundaries of districts once established, require the exercise of a high degree of practical wisdom."

A statute designed to secure men of sagacity for the performance of these duties is entitled to every presumption in its favor. The Supreme Court in several cases which follow, sums up the question of the constitutionality and determines that there is nothing in this act which constitutes a presumption, or an exercise of power, by the Legislature.

The Supreme Court points out that Section 20 provides that the Zoning Board in changing any boundaries now existing give its reasons for so doing and says that in this case the board did not do so and therefore the writ of certiorari is issued.

Desert Wanderer's Quest Ends With \$20,000,000 Court Decision

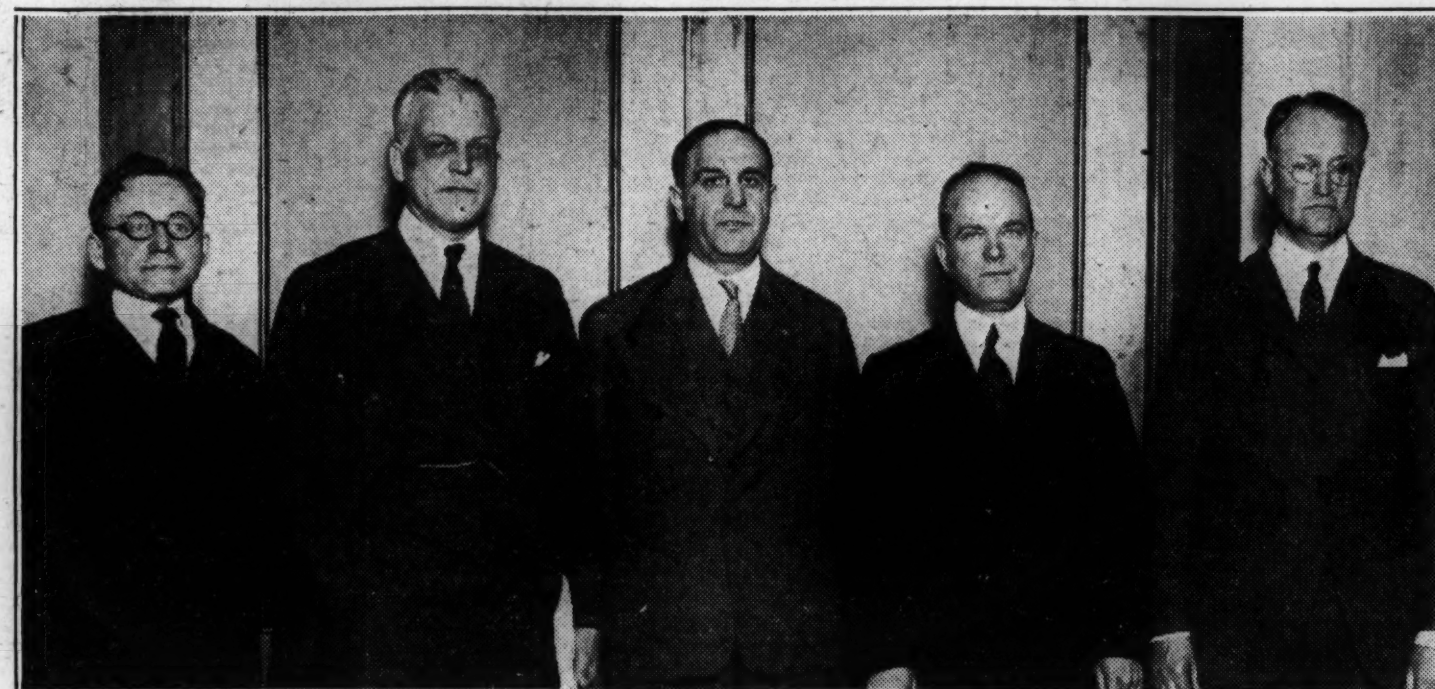
Supreme Tribunal Upholds Decisions in Favor of George
Campbell Carson, Inventor of Ore Process,
Against Great Copper Company

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (P)—George Campbell Carson, copper miner and desert wanderer, who has looked up at the stars many nights from a bed of sand for want of a better couch, was placed in a position by the United States Circuit Court here to receive a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000 from the American Smelting and Refining Company for alleged infringement upon a patent. Every court into which Carson has brought his suit has sustained him, the list including the United States Supreme Court. The company sought to try the case all over again on smaller grounds, but the Circuit Court said that the book of Carson's legal troubles was closed and that he should be given his due.

The case concerned patented improvements in the side-charging of reverberatory furnaces used for smelting copper ores. The smelting companies adopted the process, Carson contended, without giving himself or his patent credit. He demanded satisfaction. They told him that they were using a process patented in Dollar Bay, Mich., which they had a right.

Carson carried on the contest for

Trying to Improve Criminal Law Procedure in Massachusetts



Left to Right: Alfred R. Shrigley, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Walter Shuebruk, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Martin Hayes, Republican Leader and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General.

TEACHERS PICK FLAWS IN BILL

Uniform Pensions Plan Is
Said to Have Nine Undesirable Features

One uniform system of pensions applying to all public employees, including teachers, police, firemen, county and State employees, was urged today before the legislative committee on pensions during discussion of the proposed Massachusetts Retirement Act contained in their report.

Under the proposed act the teachers' maximum retirement allowance would be increased over the amount paid under the present system, Mr. Cogswell explained.

Teachers Must Take Action
The measure further provides that members of the Teachers' Retirement Association must elect within 90 days after the act goes into effect whether they wish to make contributions and receive a pension under the present law or under the new law. The teachers and state employees would be given the option of coming in under the commission's bill or remaining under the present retirement system.

John F. Murphy, representing the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and John A. Parker of Springfield, chairman of the legislative committee of the association, favored the commission's bill.

Fred A. Pitcher of Chelsea, representing the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, which has a membership of 17,000 throughout the State, discussed with the committee the federation's bill covering changes in the retirement system for school teachers and the pension commission's bill.

Mr. Pitcher said the trouble with the commission's bill was that the low salaries of teachers would get less of a retirement allowance than under the present law.

Nine Undesirable Features
He cited nine undesirable features of the proposed commission's law from the teacher's standpoint as follows:

1. Teachers will have no representative on the administrative board. At present they elect delegates.

2. Teachers in service on July 1, 1926, who are not members of the Teachers' Retirement Association will not be permitted to be members, and will be required to retire at once.

The ancestry of this trouble-lily may be traced to the tropics, but under the glass in Conservatory Range No. 1 it grows, amid other tropical plants, with the hardiness it boasts of its native land. Unchecked by the winter weather of a foreign climate, it flourishes in the warm climate of the aquatic house along with the Egyptian paper plant "cyprus papyrus," which is surrounded on one side by numerous types of bamboo, or the other side by sugar cane and tropical grasses.

The Frederick S. Lee, named after the president of the board of managers of the garden, is the third lily prodigy to be developed by Mr. Becker. The first is known as the Castilla Becker. The second is the Bronx or Castilla Bronx, an ever-blooming lily that came out in deep purple this winter season and has graced the house with its radiant presence ever since.

CONGRESS MAY BE DEFERRED
By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, March 2.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the archaeological congress scheduled for the beginning of April is not likely to be held, or, if it is, to be much restricted in its program, the visits to Damascus, Beirut and Jerash probably being abandoned.

Business Group Hears Beauty and Art Needed in Industry

Dr. Henry T. Bailey, Director Cleveland School, Says
Europe Will Outstrip Us if Design and Color
Are Neglected in Trade

Greater prosperity, higher standards of living, and excellence of manufacture through more universal application and appreciation of art in industry were forecast today by Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, addressing the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He sees in the increasing interest of industrial leaders in art the promise of a more far-sighted philosophy of manufacture. Goods of higher quality will always precede the demand therefor, and harmony, excellence, and beauty of design will come into their proper prime importance.

Dr. Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, has twice previously addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and his return was in response to a popular invitation of the chamber.

Advancing this theory of the close interrelation of art and industry, he based upon it his plea that Boston business men unite in support of art education from the earliest grades through high school, and inaugurate a fund which could be drawn upon for

New Lily's Leaves Have Bronze Stripes

Tropical Variety Developed at
New York Botanical Garden Is of Rare Beauty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, March 2.—A water lily, with bronze leaves that form a striking setting for the flower that has borrowed its color from the sky, is the product of three years of careful rearing on the part of Henry W. Becker, foreman in charge of the greenhouses at the New York Botanical Garden. Distinguished from the other water lilies in the pond by the bronze stripes on its leaves, this rare variety grows even in the winter, which is unusual for the tropical lily. The leaves, in the growing season, are from nine to fourteen inches across. It is bottled underneath with purple, red, yellow and green, and the light sky blue flower is from nine to eleven inches wide, on a stem 20 inches long. It is a true new variety, according to Mr. Becker, who explained that it came both from seeds and tubers, not varying in either case.

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S. M. BRUCE TO ATTEND PARLEY
SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 1 (P)—Announcement that he personally will attend the Imperial Conference in London next October is made by the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, Australia. The Prime Minister said he wanted to have the right influence in imperial decisions.

HIGHER SCHOOL TAX PROPOSED

Four-Year \$13,000,000
Building Program Also
Advocated for Boston

Hearing was given today by the legislative committee on municipal finance on bills of Frederick L. Bogan, chairman of the Boston School Committee to provide for a four year, \$13,000,000 building program and to raise the tax rate available for school purposes.

Dr. Bogan explained on the first bill that the program laid out for the next four years totals \$15,000,000, but in view of expected reduction in building costs, it is intended to keep it within the \$13,000,000 now asked. He offered a substitute for the bill which had been filed, by which, except in some cases of emergency, the entire amount would be raised out of the tax levy.

The original bill filed provided that half should be from the levy and half from bond issues. High schools, he said, would take up one-half of the cost, elementary and intermediate schools the balance. For the first time, he declared, the school committee, finance commission and Mayor presented a united front on a school program appropriation bill.

Four-Year Budget

Under the bill the appropriation would be \$4,000,000 this year, \$3,000,000 each in the following three years. The levying of the money would be spread over five years. The bill provides for covering the entire amount annually by tax levy but gives the Mayor discretion, should such action be necessary, to raise one-half of any year's appropriation by bond issue.

Joseph B. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, said there is no intent unless absolutely forced to it, to diverge from the pay-as-you-go policy. It is the Mayor's intent, he said, to issue no bonds. He cited, however, the storms of this winter which, in one week, brought an unexpected cost of \$500,000 on the city. Bonds would be issued only when necessary to keep the tax rate from becoming burdensome.

Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, said that at the end of last year the city had a borrowing capacity of but \$200,000 within the limit. This bond provision is merely an anchor to the windward, he said, to be used only in case of emergency. He called attention to the fact that this year's budget for the schools appropriated \$21,000,000.

Joint Proposal

Charles L. Carr, chairman of the finance commission, said the new bill is the result of many conferences by all the departments involved, and in its present form meets with the approval of all. He said that for several provisions is merely an anchor to the windward, he said, to be used only in case of emergency. He called attention to the fact that this year's budget for the schools appropriated \$21,000,000.

There was no opposition on this bill.

On the bill to raise the tax rate for school purposes, Alexander M. Sullivan, business agent for the school board, explained the needs of more money. The bill, he said, will make the total which may be appropriated for school purposes 60 cents on \$1000, instead of 56 cents. There was no opposition at the hearing.

BETTER STANDARDS of Living on the Farm

WHAT the farmer is doing to attain the full stature of a citizen is being studied by Dr. Henry C. Taylor, agricultural economist. He describes the progressive steps

in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Page One

WAYS TO BETTER CRIMINAL LAW METHOD SOUGHT

State Judiciary Committee
Hearing Numerous Bills
and Varied Reports

PUBLIC'S PROTECTION CALLED FIRST DUTY

Question of the Discretionary
Power of Judges Forming
Controversial Point

Opening its hearings on over 40 bills looking toward the improvement of criminal law enforcement, the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on the Judiciary today considered the annual reports and messages of Governor F. W. Grinnell, secretary of the Judicial Council and the first report of the Judicial Council, a body of distinguished Massachusetts jurists.

The Attorney-General explained his recommendations and those of the Governor; Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Judicial Council and an officer of state and local bar associations, discussed the report of his organization; and Arthur K. Reading, retiring district attorney in Middlesex County, threw the only sensation into the hearing when he attacked Governor Fuller's recommendations.

With an audience of about 300 present, many of them prominent lawyers and officials, and with most of the leading law-enforcing officers awaiting an opportunity to address the committee, the hearing opened with more promise of thorough investigation and effective results than any which has been held in recent Massachusetts history.

Mr. Benton's Platform

The gravity of the present situation was emphasized by the Attorney-General in the opening words of the hearing, when he said:

"The first and paramount duty of the Commonwealth is to protect its citizens. The great majority of our people are law-abiding, but there does exist and has existed for some time a group of vicious criminals that have been preying upon the law-abiding citizens. They are nearly all young men, between the ages of 16 and 25, who have regard for human life or the rights of property. They have come into being with the advent of the automobile and the automatic revolver. This vicious gangster—the youthful yeggman—gives his victim absolutely no chance."

Mr. Benton continued to analyze the main features of the proposed steps to improve law enforcement and check the "crime wave." He said: "As I see it, there are three ways to attack the situation, and all three people are to be benefited. The situation is serious. The first is to make use of the laws now on the statute books."

Massachusetts Is Led
"Massachusetts has led and is leading the country in the enactment of criminal law. There are many effective laws to deal with the situation, and we can go a long way if all those who have to do with the enforcement of the criminal laws, from the police officers up to the Attorney General, enforce these laws heartily and without fear."

"The next step is to enact those laws that appeal to the judgment of the Legislature as necessary to meet the situation at this time. The third proposition is to establish a permanent continuing commission of leading citizens to make a continuing study of this problem and to arrive at the facts in a fair, accurate, and impartial manner."

Mr. Benton then told of his investigation of the so-called Goodwin charges, made by Frank A. Goodwin, the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, into the handling of criminal cases in Suffolk County. The investigation was carried out by distinguished lawyers, Mr. Benton said, and all data collected will be available to the committee. After grand jury prosecutions of many of the cases have been started, in about two weeks, the facts will be available for publication, he said.

Governor's Views Debated

The chief clash of opinion that was manifest at the hearing was between Mr. Reading and Mr. O'Brien, county prosecutor, on one side, with Governor Fuller and Frank A. Goodwin on the other, over the granting of more discretionary power to judges. The first two argued that more discretionary power should be given to judges, while it is known to be the policy of the latter two to oppose any further granting of discretionary power. The Governor has advised the fixing of minimum sentences, and the Registrar wants stringent legislation definitely fixing penalties.

The hearing was conducted by Walter Shuebruk, Senator from Cohasset, chairman of the joint committee conducted. Martin Hays, Republican leader in the House, is chairman of the House division of the committee.

Mr. Shuebruk invited those who favored the recommendations of Governor Fuller and the Judicial Council to speak, and Mr. Goodwin arose. He said he desired to be heard upon the recommendation of the Judicial Council which gives the defendant the right to waive jury trial.

Joseph Wiggin, Boston attorney, who is Governor Fuller's personal counsel, announced that George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, was delayed and desired to be heard later.

Recommendations Explained
Frank W. Grinnell of the judicial council explained the various recommendations made by the council for a reform in the handling of criminal cases in the courts, the most

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

GREAT BRITAIN OPPOSES DEMAND MADE BY POLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

suspicious of the Council's decisions. On the other hand if Poland were represented in the Council, any differences could be smoothed out in that body.

Aristide Briand's Words Over Council Issue Are Misunderstood

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 2.—As the meeting of the League of Nations Council draws near, opinion is being worked up in an unfortunate manner. At first, there did not appear to be any particular difficulty, but as the controversy proceeded publicly, there was a stiffening attitude on every side, and now there is a crystallization of feeling which foreshadows a dangerous clash in the League of Nations itself. Aristide Briand, the French Prime Minister, has made a statement which is represented as a pronouncement that if Poland is not admitted to a permanent seat on the Council with Germany, and attempts at a compromise fail, France may completely change its front, and is even prepared to exclude Germany. This interpretation, The Christian Science Monitor representative believes, is totally erroneous. It is based on M. Briand's statement dealing generally with the new position created by the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. He said: "Germany is entering the League of Nations. And afterwards? Is it the only country which has solicited admission? Why should we necessarily be in a state of inferiority with regard to Germany? There is evidently uneasiness, with which we should be ready to deal."

Unanimity Necessary
"Since nothing can be settled except unanimously, if we are beaten it will be because we choose to be." Obviously the phrases are open to the construction which has been put upon them, but there was nothing in the context and general tone of M. Briand's words to justify the deductions drawn. On the contrary, the premier was pleading for a ratification of the Locarno Pact, on which he had set his heart, and it is almost ridiculous to suppose that at the eleventh hour he would change his mind. His true meaning was merely that if French and German interests collide hereafter no harm can happen to France by reason of Germany's presence on the League, since unanimity is the rule.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of University of Texas Club of Massachusetts, Beacon Street, dinner, 7.
Meeting of New England Purchasing Agents, dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.
Address, "Youth and Vision," by Miss Susan J. Ginn of the City of Boston, 7:45.
Reading in "The Knights of Aristophanes," Harvard Club of East Boston, 8:15.
Musical program, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 8:15.
Musical
Jordan Hall—Nevada Van der Veer, soprano, 8:15.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Hay Fever," 8:15.
Kendall—"Vandeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"William," 8:15.
Judge's Husband, 8:15.
Reperory—"Caesar and Cleopatra," 8.
Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Legislative luncheon, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.
Lecture on "Native Wild Flowers," Cambridge Museum for Children, 8 Jarvis Street, 10:30 a. m.
Kelleys-Royce exhibit, Copley-Plaza, afternoon and evening.
Meeting of Cambridge Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:15.
Lecture on Great Authors, "Moliere," fourth of the series, by Prof. H. C. Wright, of Harvard, Emerson D. 4:30.



(1) When do Supreme Court decisions "come down?"

(2) What new step has been taken to aid British artists?

(3) Why did "Raggedy Ann" climb the mountain?

(4) What are the signs that war's futility has been learned?

(5) What did they do at Snubs' party?

(6) How should you pronounce Chihuahua? Serge Koussevitzky? Oaxaca?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's

MONITOR

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75; one month, 40c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist

4 PARK ST. BOSTON 9

The blocking of Germany's entry is practically unthinkable, especially after the promises which were specifically made to Germany. M. Briand, as the chief French delegate, will leave Paris, it is reported, on Friday or Saturday, and will have preliminary unofficial conversations with the British and German representatives, before the meeting opens on Monday next. In the meanwhile, through the French Ambassador, efforts are being made to soften German objections, and the British Government is also plainly informed of the French view.

Sir A. Chamberlain's Position

While there is some dispute concerning the precise degree to which Sir Austen Chamberlain has committed himself, there is not the slightest doubt that he employed language which M. Briand accepted as implying acquiescence in the proposal of Poland's admission to the Council. Naturally everything is subject to confirmation by the British Government, but nothing at Locarno or Paris presaged the strong opposition which has grown to a point where the League constitution is threatened.

Another unpleasant issue which concerns the League has been raised by Leon Blum, Socialist Deputy, who has inquired when an opportunity will be given to discuss the instructions to the French representatives in the League touching the affairs of Hungary. Blum means that after the wholesale manufacture of false French notes in Hungary, M. Blum demands that the French shall refuse to sit by the side of the Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, on the League benches. The most vigorous approval is given to this extraordinary demand in many quarters. Therefore if Count Bethlen attends personally the meeting, an incident may be anticipated.

Sir Austen Chamberlain Is Regarded as Being Too Complacent to France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 2.—Stanley Baldwin's Cabinet is not in any immediate jeopardy over the League of Nations seat issue, but the cold reception accorded Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement to the League's parliamentary committee shows how far this particular member of the Government is from having public opinion behind him. Sir Austen rightly claimed that the differences now dividing the Government are concerned not with the ends aimed at, but only with the best means for reaching those ends which are common to all League supporters.

Nevertheless he has failed to convince either his colleagues in the Cabinet or the Opposition that it is desirable to give him the free hand for which he asks in next week's negotiations at Geneva. The argument is heard in this connection that after he returns from Geneva it will be too late to revise the policy to which he may have committed Great Britain. This feeling is strengthened by the fact that Sir Austen Chamberlain is regarded by what is at present a majority in the country as too complacent to France. It is also feared that he may have committed himself already beyond the point of retrieval, in which case he may yet have to resign.

The issue now hangs upon the statement which Mr. Baldwin has promised for tomorrow and—unless this lays down definite limits to Sir Austen Chamberlain's discretion—debate will be insisted upon on Thursday to thrash out the matter. The issue is still whether the British Government is to insist, as a majority of the House of Commons now holds desirable, upon an absolute stand against any addition whatever to permanent membership of the League Council until after Germany has been admitted, or whether the question is to be left fluid.

British public opinion has expressed itself in the strongest manner. The feeling is that the League's future is involved, and that it must be secured so that this body shall be an effective organ for world peace.

Locarno Debated in Chamber

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—If France had not signed the Locarno Security Pact and arbitration treaties, it would one day have found itself isolated in the face of an alliance between Soviet Russia and Germany. Aristide Briand told the Chamber Deputies this morning during the debate on the Locarno Ratification Bill.

"Locarno was imposed by events," the Premier declared. He emphasized that France's security was in no wise

diminished by the Locarno accords, and added:

"France has given proof of her peaceful spirit. France has suffered overmuch from calamities on her alleged military intentions. She has paid dearly for them. When a country is shielded from all suspicion, just or unjust, it ought to profit thereby."

Greek Delegates Leave

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 2.—Lucas Routsos, accompanied by Major Tavoularis, Minister of Communication, have left for Geneva via Rome to represent Greece on the League of Nations Council. They expect to stay two days to negotiate with Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, on questions of importance to both countries. The Italian envoy has informed General Pangalos that Sig. Routsos will be glad to welcome both ministers as the guests of his Government.

In the meantime, Mr. Routsos will be received in audience by the King of Italy, and after his departure, Major Tavoularis will continue to carry on negotiations with Rome about questions pertaining to communications. The newspapers abstain from giving any idea as to the nature of this mission, which, according to certain circles, should be of great importance. The desire is manifested on every hand, not only to ameliorate the relations with Italy, but to establish permanent friendly ties.

Swedish Delegates Appointed

By Special Cable

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The King of Sweden has appointed the following representatives to attend the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva on March 8: Professor Osten Unden, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Eliel Loefgren, a lawyer and a former Cabinet minister; A. E. M. Sjöberg, secretary of the Cabinet and a member of the Swedish Foreign Affairs; and a substitute, E. Hennings, Swedish Minister at Bern.

Large Spanish Delegation

MADRID, March 2 (AP)—Regardless of whether Spain becomes a permanent member of the League of Nations Council, the Spanish Government has decided to send a large delegation to the meeting of both the Council and the Assembly in Geneva, on March 8.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; strong west winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, colder on the east coast; strong west winds.

Northern New England: Probably snow tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; strong east winds; not afternoon, shifting to west tonight.

St. Louis: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Chicago: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Philadelphia: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Pittsburgh: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Washington: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

San Francisco: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, Me.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, Ore.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, N. H.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, N. J.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, Vt.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, W. Va.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, N. C.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

Portland, S. C.: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday, fair and colder; strong west winds.

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MEASURES FOR FARM RELIEF NOW FACE NATIONAL CONGRESS

"New Political Alliances" Predicted by Agricultural Conference Leader if Satisfactory Program Fails

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Congress has turned to the growing problem of farmer relief legislation, with the House Agricultural Committee opening hearings on a number of measures, including the Dickinson bill designed to aid disposal of surplus crops.

The committee and Congress were warned beforehand that if no relief legislation is enacted at this session, new "political alliances" could be expected to come from the "common economic interests" of the south, western and central agricultural states.

The warning came from George N. Peek, chairman of the executive committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural Conference, which has charge of the program adopted recently at a farmers' conference at Des Moines.

In turn, the farm leaders were cautioned against "handing a remedy to us and telling us to take this or we'll know the reason why." Specific plans to remedy the situation is what the committee wants, the farm representatives were told at a conference by Fred S. Purnell (R.), Representative from Indiana, ranking Republican on the committee.

He and two Republican associates on the committee, Thomas S. Williams of Illinois and August H. Andersen of Minnesota, joined in assurances that they would do all possible to help agriculture, while Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, advised the farmers to ignore modesty in their demands for financial aid.

Two governors and representatives of three other executives of agricultural states told the legislators of conditions in their section which, they said, required legislation to give increased financial reward to the farmers. The governors were John Hammill of Iowa and Carl Gunderson of South Dakota, and the others represented were the executives of Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota.

Speaking for the executive committee of the agricultural conference, Mr. Peek said there has been a progressive decline in the economic position of agriculture since the close of the last century. Legislation needed now, he added, must enable the industry to control its surpluses in the interest of stabilizing domestic prices.

North American Indians Organize

Delegates From Nine Tribes Plan Local Councils

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1.—For the last few weeks, the American Indian has been very conspicuous in Washington. He has walked the streets, had his checks cashed at the bank and watched the proceedings of Congress. Representatives from nine tribes have now formed a National Council of North American Indians for their general welfare, the protection of their property and the advancement of the advantages of civilization among them.

Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, a writer and worker for the interests of the Indians, was elected president. The annual meetings of the newly formed council will be held in Washington and special meetings may be held elsewhere upon petition of 12 members of any two tribes. Branch councils will be formed under the direction of Indians who attended the council.

Speaking of the Indian Bureau, Fred Hendricks of the Klamath tribe said that while it is supposed to care for the Indian, it exploits him. His timber is sold and his land leased for grazing; but when he applies to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs he finds that only a fraction of the value of his timber and grazing is really credited to him, according to Mr. Hendricks.

The tribes represented here were the Crow, the Chippewa, the Assiniboine of Montana, the Sioux, the Wichita, the Osage of Oklahoma, the Klamath of Oregon, the Pima of Arizona, and the Ponca of Nebraska.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 34 Memphis 38
Atlantic City 40 Montreal 30
Boston 36 Nantucket 40
Buffalo 36 New Orleans 53
Calgary 36 New York 38
Charleston 32 Philadelphia 40
Chicago 30 Pittsburgh 42
Cincinnati 36 Portland, Me. 42
Des Moines 32 Portland, Ore. 48
Eastport 36 San Francisco 54
Galveston 54 St. Louis 26
Hatteras 50 St. Paul 42
Helena 40 Seattle 42
Jacksonville 54 Tampa 62
Kansas City 40 Washington 38
Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:05 p. m. Wednesday, 1:25 a. m.

Light at vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

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Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

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LOS ANGELES READY FOR TRIP BY APRIL

LAKEHURST, N. J., March 2 (AP)

—Capt. George W. Steele, commander of the Naval Air Station here, announced that April 1 had been set as the tentative date for the post-repair flight of the Los Angeles.

It will be the first flight of the dirigible since last August, when her mid-western flight was abandoned. During the last six months the Los Angeles has been overhauled, the framework, gas cells, and motors have had particular attention. Work on installing the 13 gas cells started last week. Two are in and 30 per cent inflated.

Public Office Women's Goal

Woman's Party Serves Notice of Movement to Support Feminine Candidates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Women have passed beyond the theoretical to the practical stage in the feminist movement, it

KANSAS CITY ART CENTER ASSURED BY NELSON FUND

Estate of the Star's Founder Becomes Available to Buy Rare Works for Public

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2 (Special).—The entire estate of William R. Nelson, late Kansas City publisher, will be available for purchase of objects of art by this city as a result of the passing of Mrs. Laura Nelson-Kirkwood, for several years sole trustee and beneficiary of the estate. The estate is estimated to be worth many millions of dollars.

According to the will of Mr. Nelson, the whole estate is to be administered for the benefit of the people of Kansas City. The income is to be used "for the purchase of works of art and reproductions of works of the fine arts, such as paintings, engravings, sculpture, tapestries and rare books, the purpose being to procure in this manner works of art and reproductions of works of the fine arts which will contribute to the education and enjoyment of the public generally but are not usually provided for by public funds."

Estate Extensive

In addition to the Kansas City Star, the estate consists of extensive property holdings in this city. The Star, it is provided in the Nelson will, must be sold within two years and the proceeds added to the estate.

The estate now is to be administered by a board consisting of the presidents of the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas and the University of Oklahoma. At present they are, respectively: Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, Chancellor E. H. Lindley and Dr. W. B. Bizzell. This board is to name two to three trustees. These will be charged with the affairs of the estate, including the sale of the Star and the framing of plans for the conduct of that publication until sold.

The estate proceeds will make available a considerable fund for Kansas City. Mrs. William R. Nelson, several years ago left her personal fortune, estimated at the time at \$750,000, as a contribution to a fund for construction of a building to house the works of art to be acquired through use of the entire Nelson estate income. Later additions have been made to this building fund by other Kansas citizens.

Mr. Nelson Had a Collection

Mr. Nelson in his lifetime made a considerable collection of reproductions of rare paintings and other works of art, which he gave to the city. This may be used as the nucleus for the greatly enlarged collection of both originals and reproductions to be acquired from the estate.

Appraisal of the estate will be one of the early duties of the trustees to be selected by the board of university presidents. Use of the estate in accordance with the will of the donor is expected to result in the building of an art center in this city. It is probable this may be grouped about the Liberty Memorial, recently erected on ground south of the Union Station Plaza.

EUROPEAN JURISTS OPPOSE RESERVATIONS

GENEVA, March 2 (AP).—Jurists of several European countries favor either rejection of the reservations attached to America's adherence to the permanent Court of International Justice, or at least a court ruling as to whether they will necessitate amendment of the Court's statutes, according to information reaching League of Nations circles yesterday.

The jurists in question have examined the reservations in an unofficial and independent status, and their conclusions merely represent their personal views. Their governments, for reasons of political expediency, might reach an accord to accept the American reservations. Meanwhile the members of the Court are awaiting official notification of the American adherence.

BALLOONS TO TEST UPPER AIR PRESSURE

MONTREAL, Que., March 2 (AP).—Balloons carrying instruments to determine upper air pressure will be sent up daily during the month of May from Woodstock and Calgary by the Meteorological Services of Canada. John Patterson, assistant director of the services, who is in

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Montreal attending the meetings of the American Physical Society, is authority for the statement, adding that it will be the largest scale on which balloons have ever been used for meteorological purposes.

Previously balloons have been utilized for one week in a year, and never more than four or five in the week. In this big experiment, the meteorological services of the Dominion are co-operating with meteorological services in every one of the principal countries in the world, and the data thus gathered will be tabulated.

DAVIS MAY SEEK GOVERNOR'S CHAIR

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—James J. Davis, Secretary of the Labor Department, is under consideration for the question of entering the race for the governorship of Pennsylvania.

Returning here from a trip to Wilkesbarre, he said he had been asked by a delegation there to become a candidate, but he declined to give an indication of his course. Several men influential in Pennsylvania, he said, urged him to make the move.

Woman Invokes New Type of Political Headquarters

Ohio's Candidate for Governor Uses "Soft Tones" and Flowers Judiciously

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Political headquarters of a type new to this state capital have been established here. It is that of Mrs. Evelyn Frances Snow, on Mt. Vernon, O., a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the primaries to be held next August. She is the first woman to seek this nomination in Ohio.

A suite in one of the largest office buildings in Columbus, neatness and order. Soft colored curtains in the windows, blending with soft tones in rugs. A desk with a single flower in a tiny vase, also harmonizing with draperies. A picture of a smiling bright-faced child. A few pictures on the wall of politicians, and a photograph of a young man in an officer's uniform and another with a sergeant's chevrons. Three women working briskly at a small table.

That is a picture of Mrs. Snow's campaign headquarters in the Atlas Building. Nevertheless, it is not a woman's campaign, and it won't become a woman's campaign. It is a campaign to Mrs. Snow. If she is nominated and elected Governor of Ohio, Mrs. Snow may appoint women to responsible positions, but only if the women available are better equipped than any man she could find for the work.

The present campaign is being aimed at everyone, and not at women particularly. Mrs. Snow says. The campaign staff is made up about equally of both men and women, which is about the proportion of any gubernatorial campaign staff.

Mrs. Snow does not think it is necessary for her to say that her platform will contain a demand for strict enforcement with no quarter for those who tolerate evasion of dry laws.

Mrs. Snow came into state-wide prominence a few years ago when she was motion picture censor in the Ohio Department of Education. She resigned in June, 1922, after a stormy career as censor, during which time she said she was working for "clean pictures." She has been prominent in Red Cross work. Besides her public activities Mrs. Snow has found time to manage her home and rear three children. One of them now is Mrs. Robert Gordon Brown of Mt. Vernon, O. One son, Kenneth Russell Snow is vice-consul to Leeds, England, and is now at home on leave of absence. The other, Donald M. Snow, is in business with his father, Cassius Garfield Snow, contractor.

Mrs. Snow's forebears were among the early settlers in central Ohio. Since resigning as moving picture censor, she has devoted much of her time to lecturing and traveling.

PRINCETON DEBATES DRY

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2 (AP).—The dries have it, so far as argument by Princeton boys is concerned. University debaters defeated Amherst in opposing amendment of the Volstead Act, and lost to Brown in urging modification.

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REBELS CONTROL SYRIAN CAPITAL

Damascus Isolated, Raids Being Cut Repeatedly—Offensive Delayed

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, March 2.—Dismal prospects seem to face the French in the offensive intended finally to quell the Syrian revolt. The Damascus situation is more grave than ever, the rebels practically ruling the capital and the French military authorities, unassisted by a single native representative, appear utterly unable to control the city. Damascus is isolated virtually all the time, the rebels repeatedly cutting the rails, demolishing the telegraph and telephone service and infesting the highways.

Daylight extortions are frequent, the rebels invading the whole quarters, occupying houses and exacting tributes from peaceful citizens. The daily skirmishes between the rebels and the hastily recruited militia are causing widespread panic, the ill-controlled troops, especially the Circassians and Armenians, rousing the ire of the population which recently struck three days, protesting against alleged rapacities.

It is reliably reported here that no single Moslem in Damascus or in the vicinity but participates in raids, or is a clandestine agent for rebellion; trials, imprisonment, even executions, not quenching the rebellious attitude.

Conditions throughout the country are little better than at Damascus. The rail service between Damascus and Homs, Damascus and Hama, Damascus and Beirut is dislocated; there is chaos everywhere, except in the heart of the Lebanon. The wet weather has delayed the offensive, of which the first signs are appearing with the beginning of spring, but the rebels, aware more than three months of the French intentions, apparently are fully prepared to resist.

French airplanes bombing, yesterday, Jebel Druze villages, found no targets; the inhabitants, expecting attacks, hid in caves.

Henry De Jouvenel, High Commissioner, is entering into excellent relations with Turkey. His recent Ankara visit ironed out outstanding difficulties over Turkish banks and the northern Syrian frontier. M. Jouvenel is soon to visit Palestine to smooth out any misunderstandings regarding Syria's southern boundary.

Mandate Study Ended

By Wire

ROME, March 2.—The Permanent Commission on Mandates of the League of Nations concluded last night, after 14 sittings, with the examination of the French report on the administration of Syria and the Lebanon. On the basis of the report, as well as the petitions of Syrian delegations, the Commission fully investigated events concerning the Dibel Druze in Damascus and the measures adopted by the French authorities to check the insurrectionary movement. A committee was appointed to draw up a report of the findings of the Commission, which will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

REPORT UNEARTHING OF TUL-PE-WE-HACKI

READING, Pa., March 2 (AP).—Site of an Indian town known as Tulpehocken Town, or Tul-Pe-We-Hacki, is believed to have been found on the Elmer Reed farm in Marion Township, near the Berks-Lebanon line, by Dr. Walker Lewis Stephen, an authority on colonial history. The aborigines' settlement is believed to have been abandoned when the whites moved into the region and gradually converted the forests and meadows into farms.

Remains of an ancient dirt wall, the home of a race older than the Indians, are half a mile east of the farm. More than 7000 arrowheads, weapons and domestic utensils, all stone or crude metal, have been found on the farm. The farmhouse is the county's second oldest building and was erected in 1727. Tradition in the Reed family is that a great battle took place between the Allegheny and Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, rival Indian tribes, at the site of the old town nearly two centuries ago.

OPERA BOX HOLDERS WIN TAX JUDGMENT

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company of New York City won in the Supreme Court in an appeal brought by George Iselin contesting extra taxes imposed by the Federal Government upon rentals received by stockholders for use of their private parterre boxes during the grand opera season of 1919.

It is the practice of some stockholders of the Metropolitan to rent to outsiders boxes for grand opera performances to which they are entitled as stockholders.

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FIRM DRY STAND BY CHURCHMEN

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Special from Monitor Bureau

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"The aftermath of the recent declaration made by Dr. Empringham of the 'Church Temperance Society' indicates that while there has been apparently a change in his own position, there has been little if any change unfavorable to prohibition in the attitude of the leadership of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Growth of Prohibition Sentiment

"What as to conditions in the rest of the Nation? Wherever the issue has been squarely drawn since national prohibition was adopted outside of the New York sector there has been proof of the growth of the prohibition sentiment. In Illinois two dry Congressmen-at-large were elected by over a 100,000 majority over wet opponents; in Ohio, a dry Governor was elected over a wet Governor by 60,000 majority; the very year President Coolidge received 300,000 Republican majority; in the State of Kentucky, Senator A. O. Stanley, Democrat, was defeated by

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S EDITOR SEEKS NEW DATA IN EUROPE

Worthington C. Ford, Authority on Manuscripts of Early New England, to Continue Explorations in Museums and Other Americana Sources

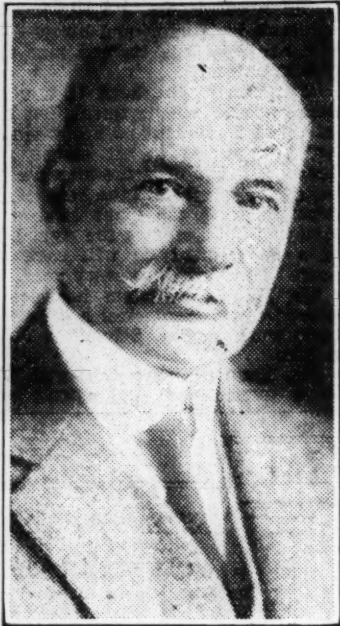
In search of new manuscript discoveries relating to the early history of New England, Dr. Worthington C. Ford, editor of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society and lecturer at Harvard on historical manuscripts, emphasizing those relating to early New England, has left for Europe, where he will continue his explorations in museums and among less accessible sources of early Americana.

In 1917 Dr. Ford was president of the American Historical Society. After some years of work as research expert in the Boston Public Library he worked for seven years in the department of manuscripts in the Library of Congress at Washington, and in 1909 he returned to Boston to serve the Massachusetts Historical Society as editor.

In connection with his work for the Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. Ford has been instrumental in the very important publication of the first volume of the "Winthrop Papers," the seventh of the "Proceedings," and the getting under way of the second volume of "Winthrop Papers." He has had an active share in the reproduction of every map, drawn from widely separated places, which would show how, from a vague and incorrect coast line, the North American Continent has emerged and unfolded into well-defined colonies and states.

It was proposed by the society first to cover the 13 colonies, Canada and the West Indies, and then to carry the collection further as necessity or expediency dictated. An excellent beginning has also been made on the work of obtaining reproductions of important New England documents in full and the gradual accumulation of records which for the purposes of research, should serve well the properties of the originals.

Studies Manuscripts



DR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD
Research Worker in Early Americana

LOWELL HOLDS CENTENARY BALL

Governor Fuller Extends
Greetings of State at
Auditorium Exercises

LOWELL, Mass., March 2—Lowell completed the first part of its centenary celebration last night with a grand ball in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium at which the members provided by an orchestra consisting of practically all the union musicians of the city.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was a speaker at the afternoon exercises, extending to the city of Lowell the greetings of the state government and the citizens of Massachusetts generally. The governor said:

"As a great textile center Lowell has the problem of facing strong competition and changing conditions, but that it will meet these problems successfully and in the fine spirit of its founders and their successors through a century of achievement, I little doubt. Nowhere in the world will you find more killed workmen than you find right here in New England. Nowhere can you find a higher grade of products than those manufactured in the textile center of New England. Labor may be cheaper in the South, but I do not believe that the South can compete with us in quality."

"One hundred years in the life of a community is not a tremendous space of time. Measured by such years, it is, however, a long enough span of years to form an estimate of the virility of the people of the community and to gauge the progress of the future by the achievements of the past. Measured by such a standard, the city of Lowell has nothing to fear and much to give it confidence and good cheer for the future to which our eyes are forever turning."

The second part of the centenary observances will take place early in the summer, and will occupy the greater part of a week. A great pageant depicting the history of Lowell from the time it was incorporated as town in 1826 to the present day will be a feature.

BETTER MOTOR REGISTRY QUARTERS ADVOCATED

A resolve presented by Thomas J. Powers, Representative from Boston, providing for an investigation and report relative to the establishment of new quarters for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was explained in detail by him this morning before the Committee on Highways and Vehicles, of which he is a member. He argued that with about \$10,000,000 being spent annually for registration plates each year, a better service in the distribution of these plates should be accorded.

Frank E. Lyman, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, who was before the committee on another matter and said he was unauthorized to represent the commission, opposed the resolve personally, declaring that the law is ample at present to take care of the matter, even if the commission later is established during the recent plate distribution. There are plenty of ways in which increased distribution could be accomplished to relieve congestion during the time of the peak load, and the sanctions of the Governor and his council are the only things necessary for the establishing of branch offices in different sections.

PORTLAND SURVEYOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, March 2—Presidential nominations today include the Surveyor of Customs at Portland, Me., Edward Pibbrook.

ST. LOUIS-SOUTHWESTERN

January revenues of the St. Louis-Southwestern Railway Company were smaller than the like month last year, the surplus after charges having declined to \$167,149 from \$185,622. Gross revenues were \$2,220,549, compared with \$2,296,242.

Supply and Metropolitan Affairs

Charles H. Gilmore, attorney representing the city of Melrose, opposed "in its entirety," the water commission's report, and recommended instead that the filtration of the South Sudbury be begun at once; that it be constructed to Colebrook; and that as a first step toward the extension of the metropolitan district to Swift River, provisions be made for necessary land takings.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL REJECTED

Initiative Modifying Veterans' Preference Act May Now Come Before Voters

The bill modifying laws which give veterans preference in public employment in Massachusetts, although rejected yesterday by the House, following earlier rejection by the Senate, may go before the voters this fall. Since the matter came before the Legislature on an initiative petition, it is now the privilege of its sponsors, the Massachusetts Civic League, to have the measure placed on the ballot if 5000 additional signatures are obtained.

Although several members of the House of Representatives yesterday explained their position on the bill and attacked the extensive campaign which the civic league has carried on in favor of the bill, there was little debate, and the vote was 181 to 107 for rejection. Henry G. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, upheld the bill.

Throws Bill Back

This vote definitely throws the bill back into the hands of its sponsors, the Senate having previously rejected it with a vote of 24 to 9. After considerable debate, the House passed to be engrossed, on a roll-call vote of 109 to 74, the bill adding "fitness" to the qualifications to be investigated in applicants for admission to the bar. Democratic members have opposed this bill through all its stages, and James J. Twombly, Representative from South Boston, moved to reconsider yesterday. His motion will be acted on at today's session.

The Committee on Municipal Finance reported favorably on the bill of Mayor Nichols of Boston, asking that the tax limit be advanced to \$14, which is \$2.25 more than last year. John I. Fitzgerald, Representative from Boston, who is also a member of the Boston City Council, dissented from the committee's report.

Report Causes Surprise

The report of the committee occasioned considerable surprise in political circles, for it was confidentially expected that the \$14 figure would be reduced at least 50 to 75 cents, following advice from Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill providing for the revocation of the charters of clubs violating liquor or gaming laws. Governor Fuller signed the measure authorizing towns to contract for the transportation of school children for a period of three years at a time, instead of the present one year period.

WAYS TO BETTER CRIMINAL LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

standing of which was the recommendation that defendants be allowed to waive jury trial. He said that the practice of trying important criminal cases without a jury has been in vogue for generations in Maryland, with the result that many men who are tried for serious offenses in that State are satisfied to be tried before a judge instead of before a jury.

Mr. Hays asked whether the judges were elected or appointed in Maryland. He said that he believed they were elected. "I thought so," remarked Mr. Hays.

Mr. Goodwin made a brief speech, directed against the recommendation of the Judicial Council that in cases before the Municipal Court in Boston the defendant could waive jury trial and then appeal to three judges of the court, and upon a question of law to the supreme court. Mr. Goodwin claimed that this would further delay matters and cause more trouble. "Any one can see what will happen," said Mr. Goodwin, "in the cases where defendants are able to pay lawyers to delay cases as long as possible. I should think the defendant might elect as to whether he would appeal to three judges or the Supreme Court, but he ought not to have both." The other recommendations of the council, he agreed with.

Mr. Reading endorsed the recommendations of Governor Fuller and the judicial council. He spoke particularly of the Governor's proposal to take away from the county commissioners the power to allow prisoners to go on parole.

Mr. Reading spoke strongly for the recommendation of the Governor that if a paroled prisoner commits a second offense he shall be taken back to prison and cannot again be paroled. He said, "A great many men released from state prison on parole commit serious crimes. Men released should realize that they will not have a second chance."

As to the proposal of the governor to impose stiff sentences upon those found guilty of stealing automobiles, Mr. Reading thought the courts should be given the widest discretion upon this matter.

Many prominent public officials and attorneys were noticed in the audience. Among them were: Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden; Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner; Capt. Charles T. Beaupre of the State Police; Herbert C. Parsons, deputy commissioner, Massachusetts Probation Commission; Thomas M. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County; Joseph C. Pelletier; William G. Thompson, legislative committee, Boston Bar Association; Henry A. Higgins, secretary, Massachusetts Prison Association; Sanford Bates, commissioner, and Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner, State Department of Correction; Lewis Goldberg, former assistant Attorney General.

SHIPPING BILL'S AIDING PLANNED

Maritime Association Meeting to Outline Goals of Butler Measure

With a view to crystallizing New England opinion in favor of the shipping bill recently introduced in Congress by William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, members of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and guests will dine at the Harvard Club, Boston, next Friday evening. They will be addressed by S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), New York, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who has announced as his subject, "The All-American Route Connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic." It is expected that Senator Butler and Milton C. Garber (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, sponsor of the last session of Congress, will be present. The Butler bill, which has passed its second reading and has been referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, is designed, in the words of its author, "To promote the development of commerce and shipping of the United States and to prevent the maintenance of port differentials and other unwarranted rate handicaps." It provides for the establishment of rail rates within the country for which the cost of transportation of shipping to any part and which will eliminate the handicaps arising out of the present discriminations favoring certain large commercial shipping outlets.

The Butler bill provides further for the elimination of rate agreements now existing between shipping companies, and will allow any steamship line to reduce its rates to a point as low as those in effect in any competing line. This bill is finding strong support in the districts served by ports which suffer under the existing conditions, and it is the intention of the meeting on Friday night to stimulate New England opinion in favor of this bill in view of the benefits which would accrue to many New England ports in the event of its passage.

Invitations to the dinner have been sent to the executive officers of the leading business organizations throughout New England, and it is expected that the meeting will be thoroughly representative of the business interests of the district.

TEACHERS PICK FLAWS IN BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

the age of 70 without a retiring allowance.

3. There is no provision for an appeal in case of compulsory retirement between the ages of 60 and 70. Credit for prior service is allowed only to members of the Teachers Retirement Association in service on Jan. 1, 1926.

5. The pension for prior service is to be purchased by twice the contribution which would have been paid on the salary actually received by the member during his prior service. This will have a tendency to allow less credit for prior service than under the present provision of the law. It will be impossible in many cases to retire on account of disability a member must have 15 years of consecutive service preceding retirement.

8. Pensions for ordinary disability will in most cases be less than under the present law, and they are very small now.

9. Members of the Teachers' Retirement Association must elect within 90 days after Jan. 1, 1926, if the act becomes law, whether they wish to make contributions and receive a pension under the present law or under the new law.

At Boston Playhouses

Metropolitan Theater

Generous in quantity, varied in style and good in quality is the entertainment offered this week at the Metropolitan Theater. Colleen Moore in "Irene," a screen version of the popular musical comedy, has scope for her pantomimic humors and her ability to wear frocks prettily. For this is the story of a girl of the temptations who becomes a manager, after many amusing mishaps with a man dressmaker, and who is the star of a fashion fete. This fete is done in colors and is decidedly pleasing. Charlie Murray and Kate Price provide fun in the tenement scenes. "The Big Parade," epic war picture, by the orchestra, playing popular.

Charles, as adopted by white performers. Also on the program at the Fenway this week is "Hogan's Alley," a lively melodramatic story, with a strong cast including Monte Blue, Pauline Miller, Louise Fazenda, Willard Louis, Ben Turpin, Nigel Barrie and Mary Carr.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters this week include William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," his latest comedy, at the Plymouth Theater; Mitzel in "Naughty Riquette," musical play, at the Shubert; "The Big Parade," epic war picture, at the Majestic; "Ben-Hur," screen version of the long popular play and novel, at the Colonial; Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," at the Repertory; Abie's Irish Rose, comedy, at the Lyric; "The Big Parade," epic war picture, at the Castle Square.

"Hay Fever," comedy by Noel Coward, is in its final week at the Copley Theater, where the resident company is bringing out all the amazing qualities of the play for the first time in Boston. Next week, "Outward Bound."

HIGHWAY EXTENSION SOUGHT FOR REVERE

Mr. Bliss Asks Link From Broadway to Beach Parkway

Representative Alvin E. Bliss today explained before the committee on highways and motor vehicles his petition for the extension of the International Highway, so called, in the city of Revere, from Broadway to the Revere Beach Parkway. This is a 60-foot road from Malden Square, which extends the road to the Revere Beach Boulevard, a distance of a little more than a mile.

He suggested that the matter was one that should be studied for a year by the Highway Commission, so that it may be determined what route is the most feasible and advisable to use, and he thought it advisable to postpone this point until a good thing, so that the bill would be kept alive. Fred S. Elwood of Malden favored the bill and explained at length, and with the aid of a blueprint, just what it is sought to accomplish.

Associate Commissioner Frank Lyman of the State Highway Division said the commission was in doubt as to the proper route to be adopted, although in favor of the general object of the bill. He said the commission is making a study of the extension and intends to go ahead with the study, whether or not a resolve is passed. The latter, he said, might be a good thing to keep the bill alive.

ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY NOMINATIONS MADE

Charles Knowles Bolton has been nominated for re-election as president of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which will hold its annual meeting called for March 10, at 3 p.m., in the Harrison Gray Otis House, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets, Boston. The officers nominated are as follows: Vice-president, Hollis French, Boston; treasurer, William C. Endicott, Danvers; recording secretary, Albert Thorne, Boston; corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton, Boston; librarian, Thomas G. Frothingham, Boston; director of museum, the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse, West Newbury; trustees for three years, Mrs. L. Vernon Briggs, Boston; Walter C. Baylis, Boston; Mrs. William L. McKee, Boston; Philip L. Spalding, Milton.

Since the last annual meeting the Otis House has been moved back about 40 feet, and now stands on wholly new foundations. Incorporated with it are two halls. Buildings on the adjoining property at 14 and 16 Lynde Street, previously purchased, are to be remodelled for library and museum purposes.

FILIPINO TRADE STUDY FINISHED

Emilio B. Macasae, Attache, to Leave Boston After 2½ Years' Stay

Emilio B. Macasae, who has been stationed at Boston as commercial attaché for the Philippine Islands for the last 2½ years, is to return to the Philippines, the arrangement between the United States Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department having been ended by mutual agreement. It was announced today at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Macasae was a student and has completed his period of observation and instruction.

Four years ago, the bureau arranged for three selected Philippine students in the United States, to be attached to the Department of Commerce trade offices, one in Boston, another in San Francisco, and the third in Seattle, Wash. The idea was to supplement their university education by experience in Government trade promotion work.

According to present plans, Mr. Macasae and Abdon Llorante, who was attached to the San Francisco office, will return to the Philippines while Manuel Rustia, who was attached to the Seattle office, will be retained in the United States as a pensionado of the Philippine Government, on recommendation of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Mr. Macasae will probably leave within two weeks.

Mr. Macasae views the industrial development of the Philippines with optimism. He pointed out today that the operation of a newly-enacted law whereby the Government is to distribute free to small farmers seeds for rubber trees will be an important factor in cultivating 7,000,000 acres of land especially suitable for such tillage.

"Rubber is the most profitable investment I can think of now in the Philippines," he said. "I would delight in seeing American capital poured into the islands to increase this industry and at the same time I hope that there will be no congressional influence used to force the United States to land allotments, for, as a matter of fact, the Filipinos will never yield their consent to any change of the land laws as they stand today."

"While there will be no trouble in Americans getting leases for large tracts of the best Philippine rubber-growing lands, there will be no terms for more than 75 years. No corporation will be permitted to buy

LEATHER COMPANIES LOSE TAX DECISION

Supreme Court Decides Against Plea for Abatement

The full bench of the Supreme Court today in dismissing petitions of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company and of the National Calfskin Company for abatement of taxes for 1923 of 2½ per cent of net income derived from business in income tax decided that the law when enacted is to be applied to the combined net income of foreign corporations can be levied only when such corporations doing business in this State constitute the entire group filing a consolidated return of income to the Federal Government.

The cases, which went to the full court on reservation, raised the question whether when four affiliated corporations, which, with others not doing business in this State, filed a consolidated return of income to the Federal Government, elect to be assessed on their combined net income, can a tax be lawfully imposed upon one or more of them which earned income during the year, although the group as a whole conducted its business as a loss.

The question of whether school buses may be used on the Sabbath Day for the transportation of persons to church and Sabbath schools without being forced to pay the \$4 per seat as provided under the new motor vehicle law, was discussed this morning before the committee on highways and motor vehicles.

House Bill 22, which amends the law as regards the registration of school buses and provides a \$2 fee only, was under consideration. The bill had the backing of representatives of a number of the rural churches of the State, Duxbury, Uxbridge, and other towns, and the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, the American Unitarian Association, and a petition from the town of Duxbury containing 71 names of representative citizens. Frank Lyman, associate commissioner of the State Highway Division, offered no objection to the measure, deeming it an exceptional provision.

USE OF SCHOOL BUS SUNDAYS DISCUSSED

The question of whether school buses may be used on the Sabbath Day for the transportation of persons to church and Sabbath schools without being forced to pay the \$4 per seat as provided under the new motor vehicle law, was discussed this morning before the committee on highways and motor vehicles.

House Bill 22, which amends the law as regards the registration of school buses and provides a \$2 fee only, was under consideration. The bill had the backing of representatives of a number of the rural churches of the State, Duxbury, Uxbridge, and other towns, and the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, the American Unitarian Association, and a petition from the town of Duxbury containing 71 names of representative citizens. Frank Lyman, associate commissioner of the State Highway Division, offered no objection to the measure, deeming it an exceptional provision.

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WOMEN ADVISED TO KNOW COURTS

State Federation Adopts a National Slogan for Law Observance

"Know your courts," has become the slogan of the newly formed division of law observance of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, as it is that of the division of law observance of the General Federation which antedates the former by only a few weeks.

Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed chairman of the national division and Massachusetts has appointed Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, state chairman of the division. Mrs. Culbert is already a division of law observance. Enforcement of the prohibition laws is the great aim of the division.

Presenting the objective for all the states in the nation-wide campaign the federation has undertaken and in which Massachusetts is already participating, Mrs. White states: "Our department of legislation is created for the enactment of laws to accomplish certain definite purposes. The purposes are not accomplished unless the law when enacted is observed and enforced. The federation has gone on record many times as favoring full prohibition and the enforcement of the prohibition laws. Enforcement of the prohibition law must begin with observance in the home. The federation has the machinery for enforcing law that belongs to the courts. The federation can help immeasurably in the enforcement by the courts, by finding out what the courts are doing."

A plan of campaign to know the courts of the United States is being carefully formulated by Mrs. White, Mrs. Culbert and other state chairmen. The investigation is to go from police courts to the federal

GIRLS' TEACHING LAGS IN BENGAL

Drastic Reorganization of System Called For by High Official

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Although no important educational development was carried out in Bengal during the year 1924-25, partly owing to the absence of funds, and partly to unusual political conditions, there is much of interest in the annual report of P. Oaten, Director of Public Instruction.

The number of pupils attending both recognized and unrecognized institutions during 1924-25 increased from 2,057,062 to 2,150,942. The total expenditure on public instruction amounts to 35,645,939 rupees, compared with 34,448,307 rupees in the previous year. As regards the education of women, of the girls reading in recognized schools only 1.2 per cent are in stages above the primary. Mr. Oaten observes that "those many devoted workers who are striving for the spread of education among the women and girls stand as yet only on the threshold of their task."

The director of public instruction points out that the condition of secondary schools in general, and of high schools particularly, continues to be unsatisfactory. The high school system of Bengal has 1000 schools recognized by the university, preparing candidates for a university examination which many of them can never attain, and in many cases preparing them utterly badly, and yet certainly not preparing them for anything else.

"One becomes convinced," he says, "the schools in a large number of cases are in urgent need of a new orientation. At present they are preparing pupils for an examination, whereas their task is to prepare them for life. Probably, though here one must necessarily speak hesitatingly, one-third of the schools ought to cease to be recognized high schools and become middle schools with a strong practical bias which in many cases in Bengal, would be agricultural." It is just here, however, that serious difficulties come in.

Mr. Oaten pleads for a drastic reorganization of educational administration, asserting that the present organization is unequipped to the task of laying down the lines of future school development in Bengal. Secondary education thus drifted without defined aims, because the busy professional men who constituted the syndicate of Calcutta University—one of the hardest-worked bodies in India—with all the good will in the world, cannot give the school problem a tithe of the attention it needs.

Mr. Oaten also reports that there is still a remarkable demand everywhere for the study of natural scientific subjects, due to a vague idea that natural science study is in some way vocational, in a sense in which philosophy and history are not. But while there is little doubt that the study of the natural sciences was in the past neglected, the sad fact remains that there are not yet in Bengal the jobs to justify a general change over from the arts to the natural sciences. There are signs again of a slight improvement.

The condition of European and Anglo-Indian education continues to give rise to grave anxiety. Almost all the schools are suffering from severely straitened finances, and the creation of a real teaching profession reasonably paid and satisfied with its conditions of work seems very far off.

Mr. Oaten writes that the one ray of sunshine was the munificent gift of 1,100,000 rupees made by Sir Paul Chater of Hong Kong, himself an old La Martinière boy, to the La Martinière School of Calcutta.

McQUIGG REITERATES 'SERVICE FOR ALL' PLEA

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 24 (P)—In time of national emergency war should be forced upon the Nation with equal service for all and special privileges for none, John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, told the Chamber of Commerce in an address here today.

"A government by all is entitled to the service of all," he said, and asked, "Why should any citizen be permitted to make vast profits out of the exigencies of the Nation?" The selective service bills introduced in Congress by Senator Arthur C. Capper, Kansas, and Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota, and sponsored by the American Legion, were explained by Mr. McQuigg.

G. W. RINGMIRE TO HEAD OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O., March 2 (Special)—Prof. George W. Ringmire, acting president of the Ohio State University, has become its sixth president. The position has been vacant since November when Dr. W. C. Thompson retired after serving 26 years. Prof. Ringmire has been a member of the university faculty since 1902 and is an alumnus of the institution. He was dean of the College of Law when he was appointed acting president.

The new university head served one term as vice-mayor and president of the City Council of Columbus. He is author of several law books and has won special recognition in the field of contracts, federal jurisdiction and allied subjects. Professor Ringmire is credited with pioneering the foundations of Ohio State University athletics. He was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Ohio State University Association, the national alumni body. He is chairman of the committee on legal education of the State Bar Association.

RAIL LABOR BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Would Abolish Federal Board and Provide Mediation

WASHINGTON, March 1 (P)—The Watson-Parker bill, to set up new methods of settling railroad labor disputes, has been passed by the House. The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would provide for abolition of the railroad labor board.

Final action was taken after the House had defeated, 292 to 16 a motion by Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, to send the bill back to the Commerce Committee, with instructions to provide for enlarging the powers of an emergency board, which the measure provides as a last resort in settling disputes.

The vote was 381 to 13. Those voting against the bill were: Carroll L. Beedy (R.), Maine; Mr. Blanton (D.), Texas; William B. Bowling (D.), Alabama; Charles A. Christopherson (R.), South Dakota; Joseph T. Deal (D.), Virginia; Clement C. Dickinson (D.), Missouri; Fred H. Dominick (D.), South Carolina; Burton L. French (R.), Idaho; John N. Garner (D.), Texas; Finis J. Garrett (D.), Tennessee; John McDuffie (D.), Alabama; John E. Nelson (R.), Maine; Charles L. Underhill (R.), Massachusetts.

Briefly, the measure provides for boards of adjustment for first negotiations, to be called at the discretion of the contending parties. The next step is the board of mediation of five members to be appointed by the President.

Final recourse would be to an emergency board also appointed by the President with the provisions that no change in the transportation situation be made within 30 days after the dispute had been submitted to this board.

The measure carries two amendments, one by James S. Parker (R.), New York chairman of the committee, guaranteeing retention of all present powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and striking out the provision of \$500,000 for expenses of the board of mediation, substituting "such sums as may be necessary."

JOHNS HOPKINS TAKES STEP IN NEW PROGRAM

BALTIMORE, March 2 (P)—Johns Hopkins University in the future will award degrees not upon completion of a rigid number of credits, but upon the faculty's decision that sufficient intellectual progress has been made, Charles K. Edmunds Provost has announced.

This is one of the initial steps, Dr. Edmunds said, toward carrying out the university's announced plan of concentrating its entire effort on research and advanced study. The plan contemplates ultimate abandonment of awarding the collegiate Bachelor of Arts degree.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Madeline Bingham Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna E. Deane, Utica, N. Y.; R. R. Shearston, Miami, Fla.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wichita, Kan.

Special Correspondence

BECAUSE of a railroad conductor's kindly interest in the business of his employers, an important railroad running from Kansas to Mexico is being saved from financial embarrassment. No money, but unasked service rendered freely outside working hours by scores of employees, from section hands to engineers, all following the conductor's example, tells the story of the railroad's rescue.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway has been a struggling transportation system for a number of years. Because of lack of business, it has not been able to complete its lines and has been near failure. A few months ago the officials of the system announced to the employees that the road was in a hard position financially, and asked every man to be vigilant and do everything in his power to keep things moving and save the railway and their jobs.

Nothing was said about the employees soliciting new business. In fact, nothing like that was ever heard of in railway circles. But the movement got started. A conductor was riding in the country in his automobile. He passed a man whose car was stalled and gave him a tow into the city. The man was grateful and offered to pay the conductor, and upon his refusal asked in what way he could repay the favor.

"If you ever have any shipping to do," answered the conductor, "remember the Orient."

The man happened to be a big shipper and did remember the Orient. The incident became known, was published in the Orient magazine, and then things began. The word, operation, was reduced from a popular abstraction to a practical reality. The Orient employees started at home and called on grocers, wholesalers, ranchers and anyone who might have shipping to do. The home folks were glad to ship over the Orient, and not only did that, but promised to get as many others to do so as possible.

Then employees began writing personal letters to manufacturers and large shippers in the territory served by the Orient. The result was surprising. Many of the large shippers were so astounded and delighted to hear of employees soliciting business for their employers, and upon graduation from the Allentown High School in 1919, studied under George Ferguson at the New England Conservatory of Music.

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FLOOD CONTROL BILL FAVORED

San Joaquin and Sacramento River Districts Seek Federal Appropriation

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (Staff Correspondence)—Rarely has a flood control measure before Congress mustered support from so many different sources as has the bill now under consideration to harness the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems. Bankers, industrialists, farmers and transportation interests are said to be uniting in urging its passage as the only means to avert abandonment of thousands of acres of farm lands along these streams.

The bill in question authorized the Federal Government to expend an amount not in excess of \$17,000,000, representing one-third of the required \$51,000,000 estimated to complete the work of controlling the river flow. This work is in fact 60 per cent complete, representing an outlay of \$32,900,000. It has been carried on by the State of California and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, the latter assuming most of the expense.

Land owners along the channels of these rivers are carrying approximately \$500 an acre in obligations. According to the original plans of the California Debris Commission, expense of this flood control project was to be equally divided between the State, the land owners and the Federal Government. That was in 1917. The original cost as fixed by the California Debris Commission was \$23,000,000. Up to 1927 the State will have spent only \$4,750,000, and the Federal Government a like amount, while the land owners have obligated themselves to the sum of \$23,550,000.

In 1920 the Sacramento River was very different than it is today. Then it was well below the surrounding country. But placer mining, later hydraulic mining, poured tons of debris into this river and others, including Feather, Yuba, Bear and American Rivers. The town of Marysville at the junction of Yuba and Feather Rivers must now be protected by levees 40 feet high.

Concluding Sir Basil Blackett emphasized the steady advance toward the goal of constitutional self-government which is being registered day by day in administration and finance. The Government of India and the Assembly, although they had not always seen eye to eye on financial questions during the past three years had worked together to establish a foundation of financial stability. The next Assembly would find its financial heritage a source of strength in advancing to a solution of the political constitutional tasks awaiting them.

English to Supplant Latin on Mercer College Diplomas

MACON, Ga., March 2 (P)—Diplomas given Mercer College graduates will be written in English, the faculty has decided, acting on a recent petition from the students, who said they wanted to read what was on them. Previously they had been written in Latin.

ANOTHER OPERATIC DEBUT

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 2 (P)—Devontha Flexer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Flexer, of this city, mezzo-soprano, will make her debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company in "Andrea Chénier." Miss Flexer is 23 years old and upon graduation from the Allentown High School in 1919, studied under George Ferguson at the New England Conservatory of Music.

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FLOOD CONTROL BILL FAVORED

San Joaquin and Sacramento River Districts Seek Federal Appropriation

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (Staff Correspondence)—Rarely has a flood control measure before Congress mustered support from so many different sources as has the bill now under consideration to harness the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems. Bankers, industrialists, farmers and transportation interests are said to be uniting in urging its passage as the only means to avert abandonment of thousands of acres of farm lands along these streams.

The bill in question authorized the Federal Government to expend an amount not in excess of \$17,000,000, representing one-third of the required \$51,000,000 estimated to complete the work of controlling the river flow. This work is in fact 60 per cent complete, representing an outlay of \$32,900,000. It has been carried on by the State of California and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, the latter assuming most of the expense.

Land owners along the channels of these rivers are carrying approximately \$500 an acre in obligations. According to the original plans of the California Debris Commission, expense of this flood control project was to be equally divided between the State, the land owners and the Federal Government. That was in 1917. The original cost as fixed by the California Debris Commission was \$23,000,000. Up to 1927 the State will have spent only \$4,750,000, and the Federal Government a like amount, while the land owners have obligated themselves to the sum of \$23,550,000.

In 1920 the Sacramento River was very different than it is today. Then it was well below the surrounding country. But placer mining, later hydraulic mining, poured tons of debris into this river and others, including Feather, Yuba, Bear and American Rivers. The town of Marysville at the junction of Yuba and Feather Rivers must now be protected by levees 40 feet high.

Concluding Sir Basil Blackett emphasized the steady advance toward the goal of constitutional self-government which is being registered day by day in administration and finance. The Government of India and the Assembly, although they had not always seen eye to eye on financial questions during the past three years had worked together to establish a foundation of financial stability. The next Assembly would find its financial heritage a source of strength in advancing to a solution of the political constitutional tasks awaiting them.

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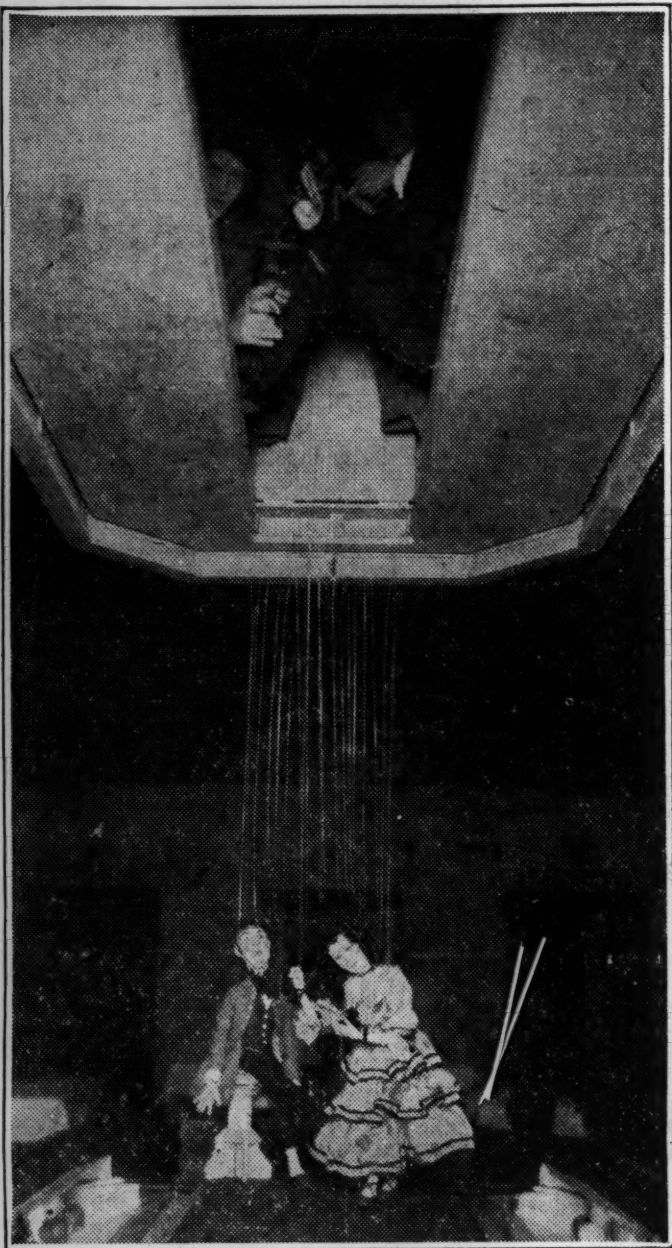
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FOREIGN INFLUX STIRS SETTLERS

Labor Claims Australian Standard of Living Is Threatened

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—There is a good deal of disquiet throughout Australia in regard to the influx of foreigners, particularly as affecting Queensland, the northern State. This frequently finds expression through the organizations of former soldiers, the principal of which is the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League. This league has branches in all states, and sub-branches in every district of every state. They watch the interests of returned men generally.

Working in a Cubicle Above an Open Stage



Lucy and the Professor in Recital. The Puppeteers Are Above, the Speakers Under the Stage.

named are British, in that they live in a British country, and the situation accordingly becomes somewhat complicated so far as they are concerned. They do not, however, come in numbers calculated to affect the situation so far as Australian British are concerned. The Italians are largely in evidence in Queensland, where they are acquiring interests in the sugar industry.

Italian Labor Plentiful
Italian labor is very conspicuous in this connection, and is increasing quickly. The Slovaks are likewise now coming in in increasing numbers, and the Greeks. Chinese own most of the banana plantations in Queensland, and Italians seem likely to own most of the sugar fields—not immediately, but in the course of years.

This does not affect Queensland only. The Italians, Greeks and Slovaks will gravitate to other parts of Australia, especially this State, New South Wales, which is just south of Queensland, and has many advantages that foreigners quickly appreciate. It is probable that aliens will eventually do most of the farming on the smaller and poorer areas on the north coast of this State; if so, it is then but a step to the larger areas.

Low Standard of Living
Their standard of living is much lower than that of the Australian.

which is about the same as that of the American artisan. The foreigner on a small farm area on the North Coast will make a good living where the Australian would not. That is to say, the foreigner will utilize land that would otherwise lie waste and breed pests, and in that way he may prove a blessing, always provided, of course, that he does not secure control, and squeeze out the Australian.

Italians and Slovaks will do better on our second and third grade farm lands than any other persons resident here, or likely to be. The British immigrants do not speedily become proficient as farmers, nor are they content to endure hardships for some years in order to secure ultimate independence. Indeed, as everything is comparative, it is likely that their hardships would be regarded by the foreigners now under notice, as comfort.

The whole question is a large and involved one. Some people think that in view of the small population of Australia, 6,000,000 in an island continent larger than Europe—all useful people should be invited, except the actually colored, but others are

When Richard Odlin Pulls the Strings for Tony Sarg

Managing Marionettes, This Puppet Master Finds, Is Much Like Playing Musical Instruments

MANAGING marionettes is like playing a musical instrument," is the opinion of Richard Odlin. "It is more like the harp than anything else," he mused; "when you play a wrong string you have a discord—your puppet does not respond as you wish."

This remark was made on the puppet master's bridge—if one might so call the eight-foot partly floorless cubical room hanging from the ceiling—in a Chicago supper club, where Mr. Odlin had just completed an engagement with his Tony Sarg Marionettes. The walls of the cubicle were hung with bags, tell-tale strings stretching up to the "musical instruments" on hooks above. A head peered from one blue gingham covering; a marionette refused to be bagged completely.

Aeysha of the Fifteen Strings
Mr. Odlin was assisting a languid Oriental dancer to emerge. "This is Aeysha," was his introduction, and he dangled her through the floor-opening down upon the little stage in the center of the room below. "She is the most difficult to work," he made her do complicated steps. Fifteen strings! In truth a lesser musician would make frequent discords! "And you know, she has the most uneven temperament. You never can tell what to expect from her," he confided with a twinkle. "One not working with marionettes can have no idea how like people they are. They seem to have their own dispositions. Now take these hula-hula twins," he said, bringing to light two little Hawaiian girls with round, beaming faces and bulky grass skirts. "They're always cheerful, ready for anything. Then here's the Sheikh." A lanky, bearded gent in silken turban and flowered tunic opened startled eyes and glared. "He's a terrific person. Certain ones, too, you grow fond of, yet in various ways. For example, your liking for this fellow Sambo—he plays the banjo, his companion the saxophone—is quite different from your feeling for Lucy or the Professor." Lucy, a prima donna of many mannerisms, who breathes noticeably as she takes the high notes. The Professor, reputed extremely temperamental, plays her piano accompaniment. "Another thing that makes them seem real," the puppet master added, "is the way they act on different days. One day they will do everything you wish. On another they misbehave scandalously. At such times, do what you can, they will not obey you." He pulled the tops of the gingham bags tighter.

Imitating Actual Persons
"And now I will show you the work I am most interested in," he said happily. "I am imitating actual people and I think it is the first time it has been done. I watch, for instance, an actress on the stage, note not only her clothes, but also her manner and movements. Perhaps I meet her and she gives me some of her hair for the marionette, a piece of the goods from which her dress is made, leather for the shoes. In my next winter's engagement in New York I intend to do more of this work."

"Which do you prefer, marionettes or 'the stage'?"
Mr. Odlin considered. "The stage, I think. I've been on it at intervals since I was 14. Yet," he confessed, "I never can resist a puppet engagement. There is something intelli-

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mate and charming in working with marionettes that one misses elsewhere. Marionettes belong to the people; there is a folk quality about them." Mr. Odlin said he thought the usual supper club audience could not appreciate them fully. "Such an audience is too sophisticated. It

wants only novelty, and I do dislike people's thinking of puppets as mere novelty." He mentioned possible plans for taking his little company to a large moving picture house before returning to the Pacific coast. "I should find it satisfying," he said, "for that sort of audience takes a simple and childlike delight in marionettes. Only in this spirit of genuine simplicity can they be really appreciated."

On the ordinary bridge the puppet masters rest against a rail, while in the cubicle they not only have no support, but also must continually step across the wide gap through which the puppets dangle upon the small stage below. "And imagine it during one of Aeysha's difficult steps," he smiled. "Furthermore there is no back to the stage; the tables are on every side. And our two speakers under the stage," he pointed to a telephone, "must be kept in touch with the two puppet masters up there—Mrs. Pollock, who is Tony Sarg's sister, and myself."

The Making of a Puppet Master
Mr. Odlin studied puppetry under Maurice Brown and Ellen van Valkenburg, the first person to

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bring puppets to America, and studied acting under Maroni Olsen. He toured with the Cornish and Grace Barnes puppet companies, and went on the stage with Maroni Olsen. "For a while I played an old man in the 'Taming of the Shrew,'" he laughed. "I am not ready for the stage yet, though. It may come later." He has also had successful puppet companies of his own. "Once we did 'Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp,' and it was gorgeous," he said. Upon Odlin's arrival in New York, Tony Sarg sought him. For Sarg's company he wrote and staged, "The Willow Plate," for which Victor Herbert composed the music. "I made for it Chinese shadow puppets," he explained, his eyes glowing, "which were thrown on the

screen magnified tremendously. It was unusual, and the music beautiful, but it lacked something. For one thing it was too long. Parts may be revised some day."

Concerning his achievements, Mr. Odlin is simple, interested and frank, with a charming detachment, as if he were commenting on the work of someone else. Likewise, when writing "The Willow Plate," acting an old man in the "legitimate," woodcarving, working in batik, or putting Aeysha through her dances, he is essentially an artist who seeks to capture the harmonies of perfection on the strings of his musical instrument.

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MOVE TO SELL EGGS BY WEIGHT

English Producers Plan to Grade for Size as Well as for Quality

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 13.—That English eggs have been just "eggs" for too long, and that better methods of marketing must be discovered and put into practice if the home trade is not to be swamped by the better organized foreign imports, is the conclusion of a report issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

No less than five egg-exporting countries, including the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland, have recently introduced special egg-marketing legislation, and it is known that Canada and South Africa, as well as some other countries, are contemplating similar action. It is obviously unfair that the farmer who markets big eggs should have to take the same price per 100 as the one who sends mixed or small, even if they are all of the same degree of freshness.

Standards have therefore been suggested—three weight grades and two or three quality grades. These once determined, eggs would be paid for, either according to the actual weight (a method long desired by the housewife when buying in the shops) or by count, if they are sold under a national weight-grading system. Thus the producer of larger eggs would get a fairer price than under the present count method when an egg is an egg, irrespective of how much food it contains.

That some such system of egg sell-

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ing would result in an improvement in the size of eggs marketed is probable. In County Antrim in Northern Ireland eggs have been sold by weight for some years, and Antrim eggs are conspicuous for their size. There is no law to enforce sale by weight, but it is likely that there soon may be. In England, in the counties of Devon and Somerset, a big egg and poultry merchants' association has approved of the purchase from producers by weight, though this is recognized as experimental pioneer work, with possible loss of trade at first.

Regulations as to quality are more difficult to frame. While "chilled" eggs, should not be classed alongside the genuine "new-laid" article, yet it is very difficult to detect, with certainty, an efficiently cold-stored egg. The stamping of egg cases with the words "cold-stored" is already in practice in such exporting countries as Canada, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, and Northern and Southern Ireland.

The report states in conclusion that it is impossible to survey the marketing field without wondering that Britain should find it necessary to spend £20,000,000 a year on eggs and poultry from abroad. An improvement in marketing methods is, however, necessary.

LIQUOR MOVE RESCINDED
ABERDEEN, Scotland, March 2 (F).—The Town Council, which in December decided to banish intoxicating beverages from civic banquets, by a vote of 18 to 1 last night rescinded the resolution.

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¶ This view of the Dolomite crests, Carinthia, Austria, gives the illusion of jagged islands swept by a rushing torrent. Alpine clouds often are like that.
© Ewing Galloway, New York



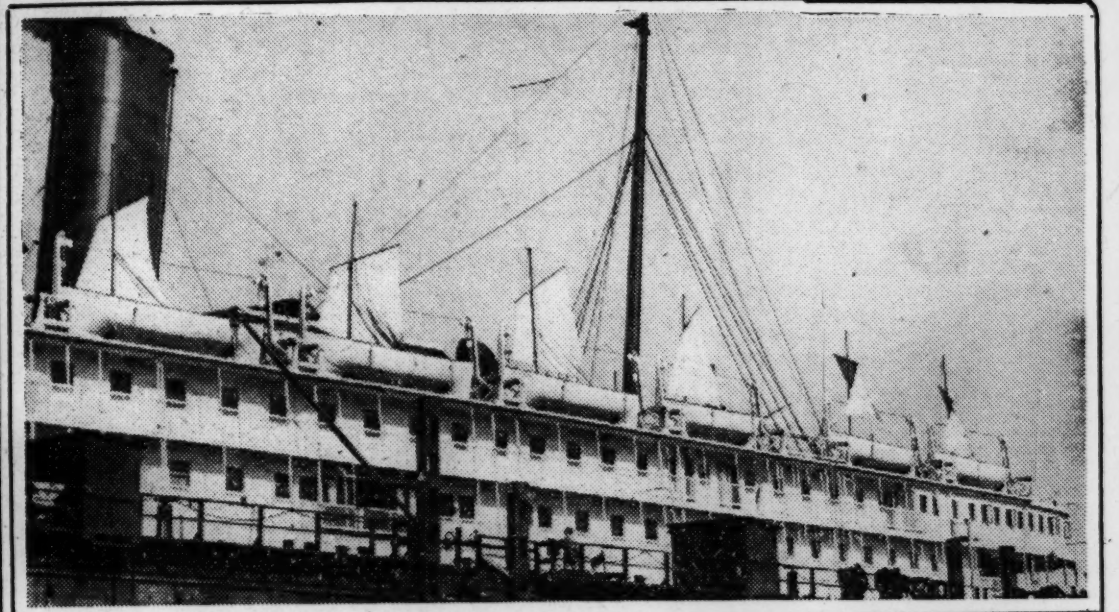
¶ Artists say that Nature expresses beauty most eloquently in curves. Here is an example: wind-swept dunes of the Sahara, "sandsaped" in unending arcs.
Publishers' Photo Service



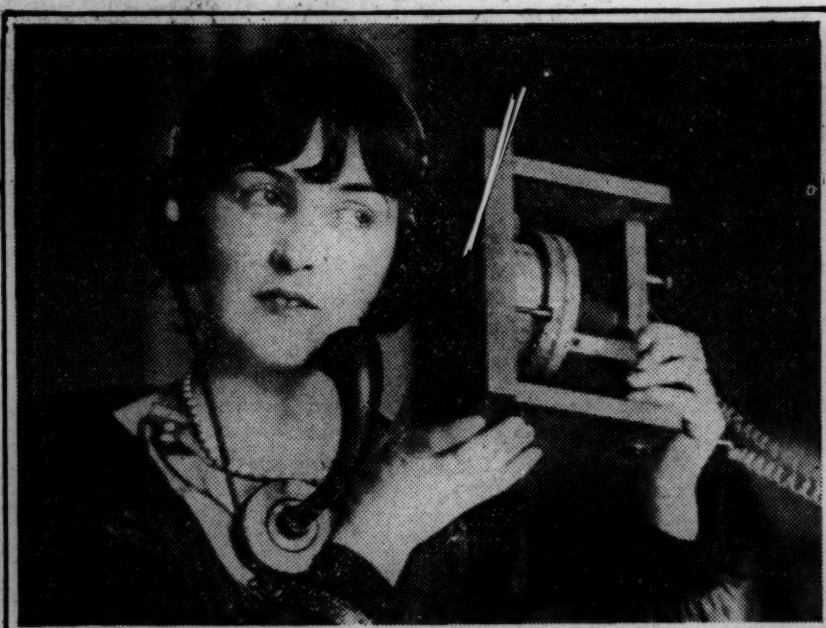
¶ "Florida or bust" and it looks like the bust is imminent, but shucks! You can't hurt a Ford! This was taken in one of the tourist camps in Miami. The car came all the way from Connecticut under its own power.
P. & A. Photo



¶ Millions listened to Marion Talley, Metropolitan prima donna, of Kansas City, as she sang before the microphone recently. You can't see the audience, but that's no sign it isn't there.
Wide World Photos



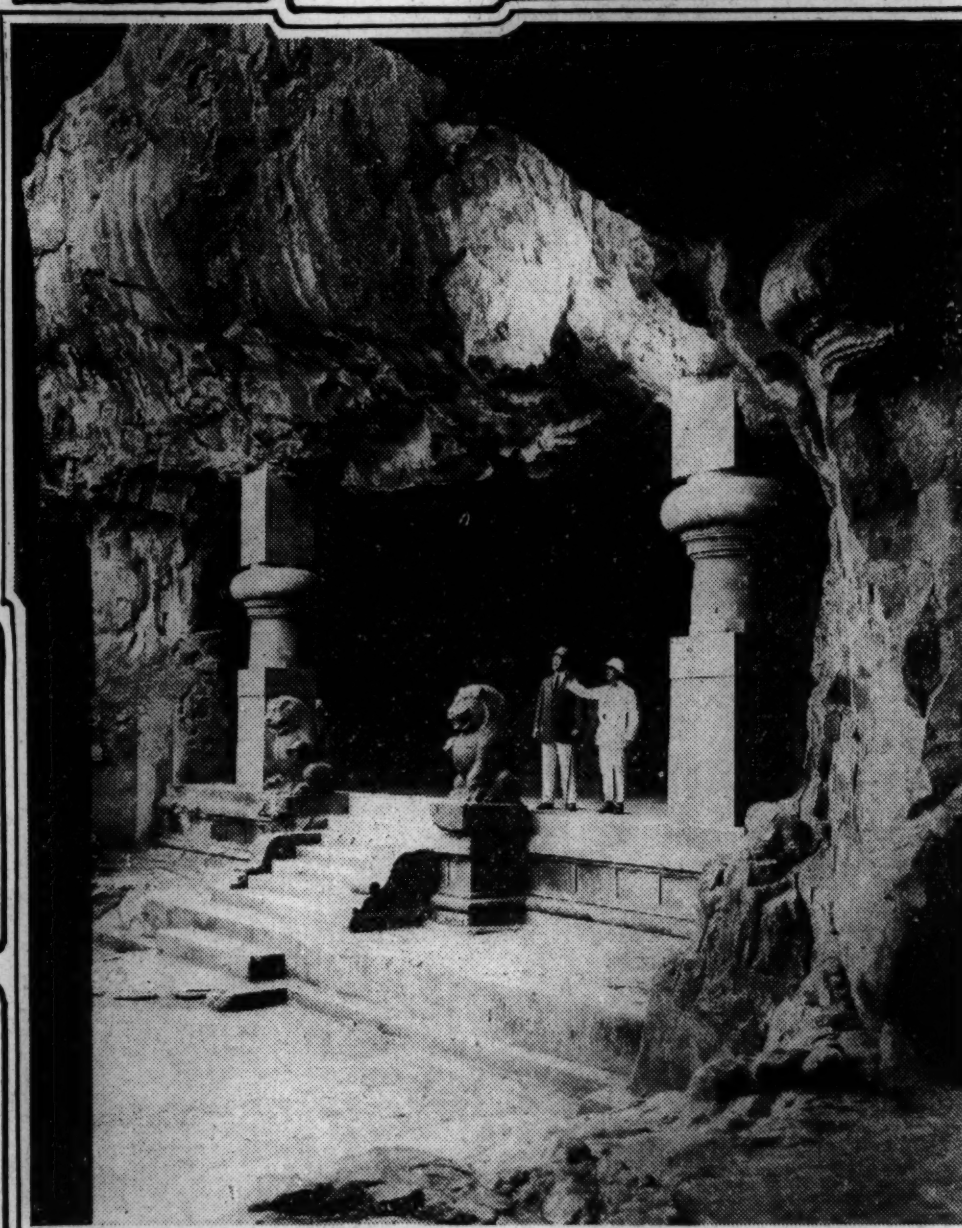
¶ The Pacific liner Harvard, which has been in dry dock at Los Angeles, has been equipped with sailing lifeboats. In an emergency the passengers might stage a regatta while waiting around.
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¶ Telephone conversations wouldn't be so long if this receiver, the first ever made, were in use today. It is a weighty thing and lacks the romance of the present-day article, shown by way of contrast.
P. & A. Photos



¶ The first Negro woman lawyer to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court is Mrs. Violet N. Anderson of Chicago. Her credentials showed that she came highly recommended.
P. & A. Photos



¶ Looks like it might be the setting for a super-spectacle moving picture, but it isn't. It is the Elephants' Caves near Bombay, India, and was hewn, partly by Nature, partly by hand, from solid rock.
Publishers' Photo Service

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THE HOME FORUM

Can a Universal Language Succeed?

MANY persons who are most zealous in the cause of international amity at the present time are interesting themselves in the possibility of removing one of the barriers which divide the various peoples of the earth—the apparently inevitable and insurmountable barrier of language. They emphasize the well-known facts that the principal means of communication between nations are so radically differentiated as to render them unintelligible to one another without a command of the respective tongues; that one nation is isolated from all individuals of other nations except the very few who can attain to some competence in languages; and that no nation can understand another unless it can enter into the other's most intimate form of expression of thought. Even in more enlightened persons there lingers the more or less realized suspicion that a foreign language is at least a bit "foreign" to the speakers of that tongue must by the same sign be somewhat suspect in their mental processes. Among the less enlightened this unintelligibility becomes the source of distrust and even contempt.

The solution of this world-wide difficulty, contend certain internationalists, is a common or universal language. Suppose that all people could communicate readily with one another, both in speech and in writing, and read each other's thoughts on the printed page; then, exclaim the enthusiasts, all men would be in effect brothers in understanding and thus should be established the true foundations of world sympathy!

Some such dream has been periodically envisaged more or less seriously since the early records of man. It is with regret that the author of Genesis looks back upon the time "when the whole earth was of one language and one speech", and the dramatic episode at Babel is represented by him (and this means probably by a widespread racial belief) as the punishment for man's presumption: from the moment when men became separated in language racial discord began.

In the Mediterranean world of antiquity a common tongue was more widespread than we sometimes suppose. After the conquests of Alexander in the fourth century B. C. Greek was a well-nigh universal language from the banks of the Ganges to the Pillars of Hercules and maintained its supremacy until the rise of the Roman Empire. It has recently been demonstrated by the excavation of manuscripts of the Gospels in Egypt that the Greek koiné or colloquial tongue was much more widely spoken than has been assumed, a fact which is supported by the fact that the demand for translating the Bible into Latin was not felt until the fourth century of our era. But as everyone knows, the language of Rome not only supplanted Greek as the language of the civilized world, but for over a thousand years remained the learned medium of communication throughout western Europe. When the triumph of the vernaculars as literary

vehicles became complete early in the seventeenth century, then it is significant to remember that men again turned to the formulation of some synthetic tongue which should constitute a universal substitute. In 1681 George Dalgarno, a Scotsman who taught in the grammar school at Oxford, published his "Ars Sig-norum," an ingenious classification of ideas into seventeen groups represented by letters of the Latin and Greek alphabets and elaborated into a system of universal shorthand. A much more impressive system was devised by Dr. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, in his "Essay Toward a Real Character and a Philosophical Language" (1668) in which he made great progress in devising a system of phonetics.

Agitation for some more satisfactory means of interchanging ideas steadily increased until in 1880 the first relatively practicable world tongue was promulgated by the German, J. M. Schleyer, under the name Volapuk. The very word itself, compounded from the English "world" and "speech," shows the basis of its construction: the vocabulary is based on the English tongue supplemented by Latin and Romance; all root words are simplified and the various parts of speech provided with uniform endings. While logical in these respects, it is fatally obscured by German constructions and must be learned arbitrarily. The following example is more admirable in sentiment than comprehensive in the uninitiated: "Lofob kementis valik vola lolik, patkio etis pekukvol, kels volapuk Volapuk as bale gleikun netasfetan." ("I love all my fellow-creatures of the whole world, especially those cultivated ones who believe in Volapuk as being one of the greatest means of nation-binding.") Obviously this is entirely too eclectic and complex, yet the enthusiasm for some common means of intercourse swept thousands of people in Europe into serious cultivation of this hybrid tongue, and when the third Volapuk congress met in Paris in 1889, no less than two hundred and eighty-three societies were registered and over one million converts throughout the world were claimed as adherents. Almost over night, however, disagreements among the members proved so grave as to disintegrate the organization and dis-pate the use of the language. In the words of Moth, in "Love's Labour's Lost," "they have been at a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps." Apparently no one could be long satisfied with the scraps!

Before the final Volapuk congress, in 1887, a rival language was devised by the Russian Zamenhof, with the appealing name of Esperanto. Avoiding the faults of the former, this new apostle of international communication selected the root words most common in the largest number of European tongues, two thousand six hundred and forty-two in all, and connected them through simple logical lines. The improvement over its predecessor can easily be seen in this declaration of its purpose: "Esperanto tute ne havas la malfermitajn lingvojn de la tuta mondo. Ĝi devas nur servi por rilatoj internaciaj kaj por tiuj verkoj aŭ produktoj, kiuj inter-si egalas la tutan mondon." Any tolerably well educated person in the western world can get the sense of this statement, although its profession to reach beyond peoples who speak European tongues is, of course, quite impossible. In spite of this limitation it has made distinct headway; it has an original literature, numerous translations of various standard works in different languages, and its societies on both sides of the Atlantic.

Still simpler, and more easily intelligible than Esperanto's now formidable rival, Idiom Neutral, or Ido, the collective composition of the Akademio internaciano de linguo universal, which grew out of the Volapuk congress, uses no foreign words, "Idiom Neutral" as usual no prokribado, ma et per perlasio; skiaue in kongres sekant internaciano de medisinist ki av intencion user fat idiom pro mie raport di maleditit, "Idiom Neutral" is a simple, logical, and easy to learn language, which is not only intelligible to many at a glance but can be fully mastered in a day. Its vocabulary is constructed from the most common words of internationality; that is, the words which occur in the largest number of the seven leading European languages is selected as the root; in Esperanto the words "bird" and "tag" for "bird" and "day" are obvious only for English or German speaking people, while in Ido the corresponding terms "ornit" and "diurn" are far more clear to all educated Occidentals.

Granting that Ido will be superseded by other and better synthetic tongues, as it doubtless will be, the question arises—Is it either possible or desirable to devise such a universal means of intercourse as will be widely utilized? The motive behind these attempts is clearly admirable and it seems certainly to answer a true need. Yet unless the outlook of the race changes materially, any appreciable use of a world language seems very remote. Native language is so integral a part of everyone's racial inheritance, so essential an element in every thought, that a synthetic tongue seems repudiated artificial. "Language," said Emerson, "is a city to the building of which every human being brings a stone." But no one brings a stone to the building of Esperanto or Ido. This is not our tongue, we protest; because it is every man's, it is no man's. It has no roots in the soil of any human experience.

If the purpose of a common tongue is to make us internationally minded, we may well doubt whether we could ever come to think in a native racial terms? The chances are that we should. And the chances are, also, that international sympathy will be achieved not by artificial means of universal intercourse but by fostering the spirit of universal friendship.

On afternoons like this, of city snow
That melts against the feet of pompous houses.
I long to stop some untroubled boy,
One of the whirling flakes of city life,
And ask him to a country place I know,
Hid among hills that roll into the sky.

There, in a hush of gray, the snow is falling
Steadily, steadily, through the darkened day.
Making gray lines against the gray-green wall
Of silent spruces. Each flake settles there
To its own place, not to be trodden down,
But individually beautiful,
Like village folk.

I like to think that He
Who drives the herded stars, nor is too great
To heed a sparrow shivering in the bush,
Fathers each flake. 'Tis not to talk about,
It is too big; but how much must He care,



Wrexham Parish Church

Spring in Galilee

Once more the yearly miracle has made
The patient earth rejoice.
Came it when night's purpled shade
Hid heaven's canopy, the loving
voice
That bade the green grass break
Its shining sheath and shake
Six myriads of seeds that bade the
flowering bush
With blooming ardors flush?
That spake with such a thrill
The blossom-beacons flamed from
hill to hill?

Could we but roll
The crowding centuries backward
Like a scroll,
These paths would know his feet,
And hear his kindly voice so calm
and sweet.
He must have loved the spring—
The resurrection, the re-bourgeoning.
The quickened pulse in nature's
every vein.
The skyward-mounting strain.
Fairer to us is all this fairness now,
That he once trod
Where swaying poppies burn above
the sod,
And stood on yonder mountain's
hollowed brow.
—Clinton Scollard, in "Songs of
Sunrise Land."

"Build—Build!"

Away behind the distant Irish
mountains the rich glows of the
evening sunset are framing them round,
as well as throwing them out from
backgrounds of orange, purple, red,
pale yellow, and delicate green. Be-
low these are the sharper outlines of
nearer hills, up which the hazy eve-
ning mists are creeping. Nearer
still, the plowed fields show up
their rich, dark surfaces, ready for
early planting; and the trees, in
their winter tracery against the sky,
take many intricate and quaint pat-
terns, guides for the artist's pencil,
or for the art designer's needle.

Nearer still, the lately bare flower-
beds speak a lesson of hope, for
there the first shafts of the pointed
tops of daffodils and crocuses are
appearing; snowdrops are nodding
their graceful bells, and the ever
cheerful primroses of every hue, first
children of the spring, are heralding
its coming.

On the garden rail a red-breasted
robin has perched himself to rest a
moment in his arduous task of build-
ing. We seem to hear in his merry
song the message, "Build on—build
ever." And then he hops down, and
collecting a few twigs, flies off to
another place, where he is building
a nest. "Is a city to the building
of which every human being brings
a stone." But no one brings a stone
to the building of Esperanto or Ido.
This is not our tongue, we protest;
because it is every man's, it is no
man's. It has no roots in the soil
of any human experience.

If the purpose of a common tongue
is to make us internationally minded,
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universal intercourse but by fostering
the spirit of universal friendship.

The Brotherhood of the Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Then, for a lad! The thought is like a song
That fills all stillness.

Some day I shall take
One who has never heard it, out with me,
Out to the chapel of a country night.
When snow like this is falling. We will go
Shoulder by shoulder through the blurry dark.
My stranger friend and I, not speaking much,
But leaning into the storm, until the space,
The loneliness, have proved our great desire;
Until the weaving snow has knit us two
Into the kinship of a common aim
And touched us with the joy of brotherhood.

And so we top the rise and see the sun
Of lighted windows, and I say, "That's home."
And standing for a moment there, we feel
A peace that settles on the heart like snow.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Over the Hearthstone

Sitting back in a cozy arm chair
with one's feet on the fender, it is
interesting to muse during a quiet
evening upon the history of the fire-
side.
Coal was first burned in England
in 1245, but Edward I believed very
strongly in the good old-fashioned
log-fire, and by Royal Proclamation
forbade the use of coal on the ground
that its smoke soiled the air. This
kind of prejudice had a short way
with subjects who disobeyed his
royal commands, and, according to a
record found among the archives in
the Tower, for more than a hundred
years thereafter coal was in general
use only in the North of England.

THE CROFTER'S HEARTH
The first fires were made on the
floor, within a small square of
bricks, the smoke escaping—eventu-
ally—through a hole in the roof. To
this day in certain parts of the high-
lands and north of Scotland, where
only peats are burnt, this primitive
method is followed. The writer has
been in the "but" and "ben" of an
old thatched croft on the moors of
Scotland, and spoken to the great-
grandmother who has lived therein
for more than seventy years (she is
ninety-six years of age now, and
alert and active), and this delightful
old resident has declared that only
once during the whole of that period
has the kitchen fire (in the middle
of the floor) required to be lit afresh
—and that was about forty-seven
years ago after a snow storm.
The fire had been lit for the "house-
warming" when she entered with
her bridegroom had been extin-
guished owing to the heaving snow-
fall through the hole in the roof! It
is the custom in certain parts of the
highlands to put on a couple of peats
every night before retiring. These
smolder till the morning, when the
peat ash is stirred up; more peats
are then added, and soon there is a
cheerful blaze to boil the big iron
kettle which is ever on the hob.

Very few cottages are now left
which still have the fire in the
middle of the room. Generally in the
crofters' kitchen in small thatched
cottages, and also on many of the
more substantial farmsteads of the
old type, ample hearth accommoda-
tion has been provided. It is not un-
common to see comfortably-sized
recesses built inside the hearth and
on either side of the fire where the
"grud-wife" and her "maik" sit after
the day's work is done, surrounded
by their "bairns," very much after
the manner depicted by Robbie
Burns in his epic of Scottish country
life—"The Cotter's Saturday Night."
Blogs of harvested clay or stone,
raised from twelve to eighteen
inches above the ground, make cozy
seats for hardy folk! At all hours
of the day and night it is the in-
vincible rule that the large stock-
pot remains suspended over the fire,
and no wonder this rule is so well
observed, for it would be difficult
to find a place elsewhere in the quaint
abode to conveniently stow so com-
bersome an object.

HENRY VIII AND A HIGH-
BACKED CHAIR
In castles and in some of the
very old houses of quality, both in
England and in Scotland, as well as in
Scotland, a brick or stone dais at
the hearth, raised a few inches above
the floor, may still be seen. Chairs
or stools were placed thereon, and
there the gentry sat endeavoring to
warm themselves during the cold
winter evenings. A large and
clumsily constructed fuel took of the
smoke. The drafts were appalling,
and it was in order to try and com-

bat them that high-backed chairs
and settees were devised. It is re-
lated that so exquisite was Henry
VIII's sense of values that he gave
the revenue of a building which he
had confiscated, to an attentive sub-
ject who placed a high-backed chair
before the fire for him, at a house
at which he was a guest, so skill-
fully that His Majesty was out of all
drafts.

CHIMNEYS
From the days of the Henrys, strict
laws were enforced to prevent ordi-
nary people from attempting to
"presume above their class" by
building a chimney! Only in a castle
or a manor house was one allowed—
and not more than one. Imagine
chimneys being built of wood! Yet
they were. According to the Liber
Albus (White Book) of the city of
London, it was found necessary in
1419 to enact "that no chimney be
henceforth made, except of stone,
tiles or plaster, and not of timber,
under pain of being pulled down."
Owing to the restrictions on the
Statute Book, it was not till the time
of Queen Elizabeth that chimneys
had become commonplace.

"HEARTH-MONEY"
"Hearth Money," levied between
1662 and 1690, was a tax on domestic
fires, and had to be paid to the king.
The clergy had their innings also
by levying a tax known as that of
"Smoke Farthings."

THE FIRST FIRE-IRONS
It is less than one hundred and
fifty years ago since stoves were
first used on a large scale. The only
fire-iron in the time of Henry VIII
was the fire fork, a two-pronged
instrument for stirring and shifting
logs. The development of the tongs,
poker and shovel came along with the
eventual general use of coal. Crude
strips of bent sheet-iron were, in the
beginning, used for fenders.

THE CURVEY BELL
The line in Gray's "Elegy"—"The
curfew tolls the knell of parting day"—
applies even yet in certain remote
villages in Britain. As far back as
the time of Alfred the Great, the
curfew bell, in many western and
southern countries of Europe, gave
the signal for all fires to be put out
and for people to go to bed. This
precautionary measure was very
sensible in these early times when
so many people lived in wooden
houses, and it had an appreciable
effect in greatly diminishing the
number of houses burned down. The
couvre-feu was in regular use at that
time. It was something like a Dutch
oven with a handle. Glowing embers
were pushed to the back of the
hearth and then covered with it. In
this manner the fire was effectually
stuffed.

Windows

The other day I went along a
street which was lustrous with a
frenzy of design, but all the fronts
had the usual frowning, smoke-
grimaced holes for windows, until I
came to one which suddenly smiled.

It had extra noise-preventing casements
flush with the wall, and in a
raking view one saw the glitter of
its reflections. It reopened a ques-
tion as to a way of doing things
which in my day had been a fad of
style, but I saw that it must have
been invented by Wren, or one of the
building masters who saw things
with their eyes. That is, when it was
first done it was not called "Queen
Anne," but it was thought to be
reasonable and pleasant. W. R.
Lethaby, in "Form in Civilization."

The First Commandment in Daily Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus was among men,
walking the highways and by-
ways of Palestine, giving feet
to the lame, hearing to the deaf, sight
to the blind, restoring joy to the sor-
rowing, the dead to a quickened sense
of life, and the sinner to a right sense
of living, he did all in the name of his
Father, whom he interpreted as Love.
From beginning to end, his brief stay
among men was a demonstration of
the First Commandment, "Thou shalt
have no other gods before me." He
said of himself, "I am not come to
destroy, but to fulfill." Of this com-
mandment he thus spoke to the law-
yer, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy
God with all thy heart, and with all
thy soul, and with all thy mind. . . .
And the second is like unto it. Thou
shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Whenever Jesus explained the older
Scriptures, he illumined the stern He-
braic law with the sunshine of his un-
limited sense of God as Love, a God
at-one with His creation, as a tender
Father, giving of all that He has to
His children. "That they all may be
one; as thou, Father, art in me, and
I in thee, that they also may be one
in us," Jesus prayed in that wonder-
fully illuminating prayer recorded in
the seventeenth chapter of John,
which so clearly elucidates the rela-
tionship between God and man, the
absolute oneness in quality and ac-
tion of God and man, and insists upon
including in that Love man's relation
to man.

Every instance of healing by the
great Way-shower was a demonstra-
tion of man's at-one-ment with the
Father. Of this work he declared,
"The Son can do nothing of himself,
but what he seeth the Father do: for
what things soever he doeth, these
also doeth the Son likewise." He in-
vited all those who were weary and
heavy-laden to come unto the divine
Principle which animated him, and
be healed. He taught his disciples to
heal by relying on this same Prin-
ciple, God. They caught the spirit of
the Christ which animated Jesus; and
in the Acts of the Apostles we find
many such signs following them as
were manifested by the Master in the
healing of disease. This divine Prin-
ciple we today are commanded by the
Master to utilize in our daily living.

The Principle of this healing has
been revealed in the textbook of
Christian Science, "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
by its author, Mary Baker Eddy. On

page 467 she writes: "The first de-
mand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt
have no other gods before me.' This
is Spirit. Therefore the command
means this: 'Thou shalt have no in-
telligence, no life, no substance, no
truth, no love, but that which is
spiritual.' It is made very clear by
Christian Science that to accept as
real anything that is unlike infinite,
divine Love, God, is to have another
god before that 'me' or Spirit."

So long have men accepted as real
that which the physical senses be-
hold, all the et cetera of sin, disease,
death, poverty, earthquake, famine,
pestilence, that the process of eras-
ing from the thought this utterly
false concept of man, and replacing
it with that perfect concept of the
man of God's creating whom Jesus
saw, may seem difficult. Yet the task
must be undertaken, for the loving
and each day these false witnesses
against man appear in our thoughts,
we can dismiss them as unreal before
they are expressed in disease or any
other form of discord. In her Message
to the Mother Church for 1902 (p. 7)
Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine metaphys-
ics concedes no origin or causation
apart from God. It accords all to
God, Spirit, and His infinite mani-
festations of love—man and the uni-
verse." No form of inharmonious
disease, poverty, or evil of any kind,
comes from God, Love; and so it does
not exist; for there is but one cause
and creator.

"And the second is like unto it
[the First Commandment]," the Mas-
ter said, "Thou shalt love thy neigh-
bour as thyself." So indissoluble is
the relation of these two command-
ments, that it is certain that we
cannot have one God, divine Love,
and not love our neighbor as ourself.
In loving our neighbor as ourself we
are loving that which we are learn-
ing to recognize as God's perfect idea.
Thus, to bring the First Command-
ment, and the second which is like
unto it, into our daily living is abso-
lutely to refuse to accept as real
anything that God does not create;
for we are accepting but one
creator and one creation. We are
discerning the spiritual universe and
man governed by God's immutable
law. Mrs. Eddy thus writes of this
state of consciousness in the Message
quoted from above (p. 6): "Through
Christ, Truth, divine metaphysics
points the way, demonstrates heaven
here—the struggle over, and victory
on the side of Truth."

The First Flight of the Bees

Spring has many a March mes-
senger: hyla and pussy-willow and
the wild geese flying north, bluebird
and equinoctial storm, and in the lull of
a sunny noon a droning bee. The wood-
pussy abroad in the chill March twi-
light is a welcome sign to me, and so
is the sight of the green tents of the
skunk cabbage piercing the sodden
bottom of the swamp. To each of us
Nature speaks a special language,
sends a special herald. There are
persons who do not know one tree
from another, one bird from another,
who would not know one season from
another, they do not see the spring
hats in the milliner's window or feel
the need of a change of coat. I have
given little heed to hats; but who
often than I has stopped before the
big purple-streaked spathe of the
skunk cabbage waiting for the door
of spring to open?

Get down and pull back the flap of
the tent, pitched in the cold mud of
the swamp, and look at the spadix
covered with its tiny but perfect
flowerets. Now stay a minute. The
woods are still bare. Ice may still
be found on the northern slopes,
and the winter woods, like a tape-
stry in the winter woods, is staked
its earliest wigwag of the spring. Enter
if you will, and spread your hands
to the tiny blaze. It is the first fire
of summer. And while you wait you
shall hear the humming of the bee who
will enter with you. But all that she
can carry away is pollen-dust and
honey.

The winter is only officially past
in Massachusetts by the twenty-first
of March. The snow-caps may have
melted from the roofs of the bee-
hives, the pinched, stricken look of
the pines above the apiary is perma-
nently gone, the drooping needles
standing now alert, the cold bluish
color given place to lively green.
To the bees, however, the winter is
tops, swooping and cawing till the
bare hollow halls below ring with
their laughter. And why not laughter
when laughter is in the light, and in
the air, and in the racing water of
the brook? Come with me to the
apiary. You, too, shall laugh, for the
bees are on the wing. This is their
cleansing flight. The winter is
past.

My winter is done with the first
free flight of the bees; whereas the
spring approaches and retreats,
promises and forgets, delays, procrasti-
nates until the shadub is breaking
into bloom—and then it is summer!

Thus spring is the shortest season
of the four. And winter is the next
shortest. . . . How any one season
hurries when it is chased by the
other three! It is a mistake to run
away from winter. Far wiser is it to
turn and, with the other seasons, to
run after it. A year of four seasons
is swifter than a year of two.

There is scarcely winter enough
in Hingham for the indoor work of
the apiary. February is hardly gone
before March is come, and a soft
south wind, and

"The tendre croppes, and the younge
sonne,"

and the laughing crows over the oak
woods, and the skunk cabbage, burly
that shouldering through the bottom
of the maple swamp. And then the
flying bees!—Dallas Lore Sharp, in
"The Spirit of the Hive."

On the Moors

Is it Spring on the moors to-day, are
the skylarks singing?
Do they sing in nearly blue skies
to-day?
Has she come, my Lady of Green,
with her health and bell-singing?
What do the south winds say?
—Alfred Turner.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLISHERS UNDER THE
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The original, standard and
only Textbook on Christian
Science Mind-healing, in one
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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY.
An International Daily Newspaper.

Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by The Christian
Science Publishing Society, 107 Pal-
mouth Street, Boston, Mass. Sub-
scription price, payable in advance,
postpaid to all countries: One year,
\$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three
months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents.
Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor.
Communications regarding the con-
duct of this newspaper, articles and
illustrations for publication should
be addressed to the Editor, 107 Pal-
mouth Street, Boston, Mass. The re-
turn of manuscripts is desired if
they must be accompanied by a
stamp and addressed envelope, but
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Cost of mailing copies of the
Monitor is as follows:

14 pages.....4 cents 2 cents
16 pages.....6 cents 3 cents
18 to 24 pages.....8 cents 4 cents
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32 pages.....8 cents 5 cents
Remitting to Canada and Mexico,
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Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publisher
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

Modern French Drama

Main Currents of Modern French Drama, by Hugh A. Smith. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

THE modern French stage (of the last 100 years) in its continuity has clung closely to the facts and development of life in Paris. In order to understand it one must be familiar with the struggle of the new philosophy to liberate itself from the tightness of the old. There was the emancipation that came after the revolution, there were new democratic theories that affected all people, to their favor and disfavor, there was the inroad of laboratory theories to direct people to a fuller consciousness of the existence of new problems as well as delights in life.

The diversity in the drama was by the new variations in living. Theater, canvas, symphony reflected the gropings in new fields of experience. His new book on the main currents of modern French drama, Hugh Smith has recorded the achievements in the theater with an eye for the effective results of the many schools and groups that reached some success and entered into the stream of the "traditional" stage.

"Standardization and perfection of technique through experiment and imitation are possible in the French theater—it shows a co-operation of the three important factors, dramatic, actor and theater-going public," said Mr. Smith. It was Hugo who liberated the stage of the sterility of classical conventions that stereotyped the earlier theater. Hugo's "Hernani" initiated the warm spirit of Romanticism with its heightening and further realization of self. In the appeal of the emotional. Following him there was Dumas, who looked upon life in an exaggerated antithetical manner introducing popular appeal to his literature and posing as a champion of the common people. For Alfred de Musset love was the only thing in the world.

But the romantic movement in the French theater was bound to be short lived because of its conflict with certain fundamentals of French genius, namely, rationalism and realism. In Rostand there was a culmination of the romantic with "Cyrano." Scribe restored the comedy of intrigue with its suspense and motivation. His theater was devoid of serious ideas, strong ideas, and artistic style. He contributed to those qualities that make for success. With his perfect technique he showed that the theater could succeed without ideas. The author marks the end of the era of the commercial theater should think only of a means for giving it higher values without impairing its popularity.

Democracy, material and social conditions contributed to the return to realism. The middle classes had come into prominence with material prosperity. Dumas, fils, brings drama back to realities with "La Dame aux Camélias." He recaptures it from its imaginative peregrinations and restores it to the seriousness of thought and purpose of the French tradition. Eugene Brieux is not a dramatic artist, but his plays are important for their social philosophy. He is always on the side of the weak and defenseless, an emotional and sentimental attitude, more Anglo-Saxon than French.

François de Curel is preoccupied solely with life. He is negligent of technique and even of the popular approach. He gives the heart of the drama a chance to expand and to create a new life and art in accord with the pulse of each new generation. Matterlinter concerns himself with the interior drama, evoked by the vaguest symbols. Allegory, symbolism, mysticism dominate in the imagination of this romantic dramatist.

"The French," says the author, "undoubtedly possess to a pre-eminent degree most of the dramatic virtues, taste, concision, logic, a superior gift of form and style, and, most valuable of all, a keen sense of social psychology." During the nineteenth century they demonstrated their powers and qualities to a greater or less degree in the various waves of realism and romanticism. The democracy of the century, of course, did emphasize its realistic side, not always to the profit of the drama. "It is not sufficient to be simply an observer and reproducer of life, however important that may be. Drama is not a snapshot of life, but a moving picture, and the director has more to do than to set the camera—he must select and combine to make the picture a harmonious whole."

The author has unraveled the story of the modern French stage with clarity and emphasis, following the curve of the wave to its proper

heights and depths. His sympathy with the subject has not blinded him to the many ineffectual things that have happened to it in the course of the time. He has made one feel throughout the book the quality that is essentially French, and how authors weaken when they wander far from it.

"The Creaking Chair"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Lyceum Theater, "The Creaking Chair," mystery play by Allene Tupper Wilkes. Presented by Carl Reed in association with E. E. Clive. Staged by Mr. Clive. Settings by Livingston Platt. The cast:

Angus Holly.....E. E. Clive
Rose Emily Winch.....Beatrice Miller
Anita.....Mary Carroll
Evelyn.....Harold R. Chase
Sylvia.....Eleanor Griffith
Mrs. Carruthers.....Leonora Harris
John Cutting.....Tyrrell Davis
Philip Speed.....Stanley Harrison
Oliver Hart.....Gilbert Douglas
Heleny.....Stanley Harrison
Jim Bates.....Robert Bennett

After a six weeks' run at the Coppley Theater, Boston, where it was presented by the resident company, of which E. E. Clive is director, "The Creaking Chair" was brought to New York with a special cast, Mr. Clive continuing in his original rôle as the very correct Scottish butler in the household of an English explorer. The fact that this explorer possesses a priceless royal headress, rifled from an Egyptian tomb, makes the lounge of Edwin Latimer's home the battleground of various persons interested in obtaining the costly relic. Three detectives participate in the complications that follow the shooting of a woman from Egypt. It becomes evident that several persons had a motive for the deed and the mystery steadily deepens as the search for the guilty one proceeds.

New York audiences, besides finding the thrills and laughter that resides for many playgoers in all well-wrought mystery stories, manifest their enjoyment in the work of the company, especially the abilities of Mr. Clive as a comedian. They see in him an uncommon type of actor, one who is able to add something of himself to the part he is playing. Scribe restored the comedy of intrigue with its suspense and motivation. His theater was devoid of serious ideas, strong ideas, and artistic style. He contributed to those qualities that make for success. With his perfect technique he showed that the theater could succeed without ideas. The author marks the end of the era of the commercial theater should think only of a means for giving it higher values without impairing its popularity.

Another of the best performances in the company is given by Leonora Harris, who plays a sinister woman out of Latimer's Egyptian past. Miss Harris appears only in the first act, but leaves an impression so vivid she is remembered throughout the play and after it is over. Reginald Mason gave a well-poised performance of the Egyptologist, and Eleanor Griffith brings charm to her part of Latimer's daughter, and Mary Carroll was intense as Mrs. Latimer, who has a dread of all things Egyptian. The performance is artfully staged, to the point where the audience is taken by every twist and turn of the story.

"The Cave Man"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Rialto Theater, "The Cave Man," a motion picture adapted by D. F. Zanuck from a story of Gelett Burgess, directed by Lewis Milestone for Warner Brothers.

If the inside sequences of this picture were as well carried out as the exterior scenes, "The Cave Man" would be a genuinely clever bit of screen entertainment. Matt Moore stays well inside the rôle of a coal-heaver turned social celebrity to suit the whim of a foolish young lady, and only during a lamentable ball-room episode does he wander amuck among the tempting delicacies of the Sennet story. Mr. Milestone has managed the long street chase for a little fluttering bit of paper that starts the whole plot reeling with much humorous invention.

and the scenes in the coal-heaver's part of the town are also filled with clever touches.

"Rheingold" Performed at the Metropolitan

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 28—What can put into a slow-moving, heavy-sounding music drama like "Rheingold" the excitement of motion pictures and brass bands? Nothing, of course. And yet something got into this dull opening chapter of the Nibelungen story at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of Feb. 25, that made it a throbbing and a quivering delight. The action had the same dreary course and the sound the same monotonous progress as ever. But the performance was one to be remembered; the reason being that so much of it represented the best of Wagnerian tradition.

Messrs. Bohnen, Meider, Rothler, Didur, and Mme. Schumann-Heink—five artists who knew every last detail of accepted interpretation for the rôles of Wotan, Loge, Fasolt, Fafner, and Erda—were in the cast. Not a syllable did they utter but bore the accent of authenticity.

And as for enthusiasm for their task, nothing more genuine could be imagined. Just once in the season they enjoyed this opportunity; and they could not have shown better preparation or more mastery if "Rheingold" had been in the tenth week of a run. With the greatest prodigality, Mr. Bohnen spent his voice, not singing, evidently, half so much as he would have liked, though singing more than anybody else. With waste of strength sang Mr. Meider, the American artist who out-Germans the Germans in romantic fervor, whether in opera or in recital. With perfect poise and command Messrs. Rothler and Didur discharged their duties as vocalists. They were less like opera stars than like a pair of violinists in a chamber ensemble. A pair of violinists in a sextet for strings could not account for themselves with greater technical finesse than did they in their respective bass parts. Mme. Schumann-Heink, in her too short part, was, again, a very epitome of nineteenth-century Wagnerian practice.

Not that the remaining principals proved mere lookers-on and learners. For Messrs. Schlegel, Schützendorff, Errolle and Bloch and Mmes. Larsen-Todsen and Müller did their share also to keep matters from sagging. Mr. Bodanzky, as conductor, put as lively pulsation into the orchestral sonorities as was possible, and that full effect is obtained from Wagner, surely, would have liked to possess the mechanism whereby he sustained the pedal E throughout the introduction, without break or pause.

Mr. Klemperer, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is making heard German music of the second line, as Mr. Toscanini, made Italian music of the same class. Men coming from Europe to direct orchestral concerts here seem to have friends they must look out for.

On the night of Feb. 26 at Carnegie Hall, the man at home whom Mr. Klemperer remembered was Ernst Krenek. But a little while ago the one Mr. Toscanini showed kindness to was de Sabata. Whoever said that a fairly good composer is none the better for being a European, made a generalization that will surely stand. The Krenek work was a concerto grosso, No. 2, op. 25, a study of an old form according to modern methods; meritorious, though no more so than American efforts of the type.

AMUSEMENTS

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KING VIDOR'S
THE BIG PARADE
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Epic, starring JOHN GILBERT with Renee Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

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FENWAY "MOANA" and "HOGAN'S ALLEY"

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Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls 60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

Mornings KEITH-ALBEE Final Night

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Next Week: Peggy Hopkins Joyce

MAJESTIC THEATRE BOSTON

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IN REINHARDT'S VIENNA COMPANY



Helene Thimmig as Natalie © Der Abend, Vienna

"Natalie" Acted in Vienna

Vienna, Feb. 7
Special Correspondence

"NATALIE," or "A Month in the Country," as it is usually called, a play in five acts by Ivan Turgenev, was recently produced with great success at the Theater in der Josefstadt. Max Reinhardt's Viennese ensemble performed the piece, while the production itself was put into the hands of an imported Russian producer, Ivan Schmidth. The fusion of Russian play, Russian producer, and German-speaking ensemble was an interesting one.

It was written from the heart for the heart, and possesses all the fugitive, fragile beauty and charm we find in such a Turgenev story as "Spring Torrents." It plays itself out in the peaceful atmosphere of the charming 1840's, in the country-home of a landed proprietor, in the milieu of graceful crimes, and the evocative odor of old lavender, and set against the permanent landscape of Old Russia: the Russia of Gogol, Dostoevsky, and Tchechov.

The play opens to the soft, sweet thinking of a musical clock, the murmur of subdued conversation, the intermittent playing of bezique, the reading aloud of French poems by M. Alfred de Musset, and ends, five short acts later, with the broken-hearted sobs of Natalie. And yet, between the rising of the curtain on the first idyllic scene until the falling of the curtain on the final tragic outburst of grief, nothing has really happened. Just as in the plays of Tchechov, there is no action. The five principal characters, who have been swept by this summer storm, are all brave, good, and honorable creatures, winning our sympathy.

Arkadius Islayev is a stern, upright man. His whole life is bound up with that of his large estate. He has little time to devote to his young wife, Natalie, his sentimental creature, seeks solace in the light attentions of Arkadius's friend, Michael Rakatin, a young man also very sentimental, a la Werther. Into this atmosphere comes a young student from Moscow, Alexey Evreliev, to act as the tutor of Natalie's young son, Kolya.

In Alexey, with his fresh outlook, his youthful abundance of vitality, Natalie sees the youth which is fast slipping from her. She falls in love with him. But Vera, a young girl living with the family, also falls in love with him. This love for Alexey on the part of the two women flares up into one sharp scene of jealousy.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'way, Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Laugh Session

HIPPOTRONE Mats. Daily, Good Seats 50c. Eves. 8:15
OTTA GYGI, MARGARET SEVERN, ALICE GAY, LARRY LARSEN, BILL YERN & GROSS, OTHERS.

SAM HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42nd St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Love 'Em and Leave 'Em

Now HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Alias the Deacon

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Mats. Thursday, 2:30
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"Broadway's Funniest Comedy" EGG BUTTER A EGG D MAN

With GREGORY KELLY

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"Brimal of sparkling fun"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY" With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

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49th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE RIGHT AGE

COBURN IN TO MARRY

"CONSTANTLY AMUSING"—Eve. Post.

A Musical Review of the

"BUNK of 1926"

HECKSCHER THEATRE, 5th Ave. & 104th St., Mats. Tuesday & Saturday 2:45, Eves. 8:45

MOROSCO THEATRE, 14th St. & B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
DO YOU KNOW A MRS. CRANK

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
Says: "If I were a comedian I would endeavor that show." The biggest, best thing of its kind."

PAY THE Bainter in Enemy

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which comes like a flash of lightning in the summer storm. Thunder threatens when they both learn that Alexey does not love either of them: that he is not in love with anyone at all. Alexey takes the wisest course. He leaves the house and returns to Moscow. Natalie is left in tears, consoled by her faithful husband and her faithful friend.

The play is one of moods. It was thus presented in this manner. The players were not as blurred as they might have been. Now and again a sharp note almost ruined the slow atmosphere. Yet there was a definite attempt at ensemble playing. Each player in the long cast fitted into the picture. Frau Helene Thimmig scored a triumph with her interpretation of the rôle of Natalie. Hermann Thimmig, the comedian of this theater, was not well cast as the student.

"Let's Get Married"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Rivoli Theater, "Let's Get Married," a motion picture adapted by Luther Reed and J. C. Miller from a play by H. A. DuSouchet, directed by Gregory LaCava for Paramount.

Richard Dix is gradually coming into a type of screen comedy that really suits him. Being by popular count the screen's most popular actor, and having carried the Wallace Reid embodiment of fine, upstanding young America a step further, he can now afford to elaborate upon the main outlines of his portrait with a few frills and airy graces. Under Gregory LaCava's direction, Mr. Dix is hitting off the happy combination of screen hero and comedian to great advantage, and in "Let's Get Married" he continues to develop this serio-comic vein. Except for one short sequence where Mr. LaCava's direction has let the film flatten itself out into stupid clowning, "Let's Get Married" is one of the briskest, merriest bits of hilarity of this season.

Lois Wilson is again Mr. Dix's screen partner, although in a very modest part; and she adds, besides her good looks, a rare charm to the picture. Edna Mae Oliver is upbraidingly funny during her share of the proceedings, and Nat Pendleton, Douglas MacPherson, "Gunboat" Smith, Joseph Kilgour, Tom Findlay, Dorrit Kelly, and a most expressive young collier are the other participants.

Mr. LaCava has unquestionably a remarkable flair for sustained action on the screen, and in the outdoor scenes and the episodes at the Night Club he has kept things moving with a quick and steady beat. He has yet to manifest the matters of mood and sentiment with the same skill, but his work for Paramount has been most promising to date.

R. F.

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There is good hotel and boarding-house accommodation and a list, together with a Guide, is sent free on application to the Town Clerk, Department "M", Town Hall, Hove, England.

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Downs
and
Sea



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Milk Wagon Horses Replaced
by Electric Trucks in Evanston

Evanston, Ill.

Special Correspondence

SINCE the 18-year-old boy who for

12 years has delivered milk to

Evanston back doors, soberly

crunched his breakfast oats at his

stall in the Borden Farm Products

Company Barn at 1012 Church Street,

this morning.

"So this is to be my farewell

party," he moodily reflected—that is,

if horses really do reflect—and he

fell to licking a lump of rock salt in

the corn of his feed box.

He was almost alone in the stable.

For the last few days the other

horses had been going. They were

now scattered over Chicago. His turn

would soon come now.

A Gentle Whirr

There was a gentle whirr outside.

His ears snapped to attention. A

spic-and-span electric truck

stopped. It was one of a fleet of 30

installed by the Borden corporation

in Evanston as an experiment in

cleanliness, service and economy.

The passing of the horse-drawn

milk wagon in Evanston may mark

the coming of a new era in the retail

milk business when electricity will

do the work, according to E. H. Phalen,

superintendent of the Church Street

station.

"Evanston is the only city in the

United States, as far as we know,"

Mr. Phalen explained, "that has

electric trucks for the retail deliv-

ery of milk. They have been tried

in almost all other city delivery sys-

tems—everything from ice cream to

dry goods. But milkmen have al-

ways fought it off because deliv-

ering milk from door to door re-

quires so many stops. Gasoline-

propelled vehicles are entirely out

of the question."

Before the Borden company made

the installation they sent special in-

vestigators to Newark, Philadelphia

and other eastern cities where elec-

tric trucks were used for relatively

short hauls. The machines now in

use in Evanston are the result of

their study.

Quicker and Cleaner

Soft rubber tires cut down on the

early morning clatter. Streets are

kept much cleaner with the electrical

equipment than with horse vehicles.

And, declares Mr. Phalen, already

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STOCKS RALLY AFTER FORCED LIQUIDATION NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BOSTON STOCKS

STOCKS RALLY AFTER FORCED LIQUIDATION

Severe Losses in Some Issues Before the Slump Is Checked

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Liquidation of impaired marginal accounts carried prices irregularly lower at the opening of today's trading. The U. S. Steel common stock broke 3 1/2 points on the first sale, while the Reading, Missouri Pacific preferred, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, American Can (old stock) and North American common yielded a point or more.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry opened a point higher, and U. S. Steel common, Dodge Bros., Hudson and Amoskeag improved fractionally on initial sales.

Strong buying support quickly made its appearance for a number of standard industrial and rail stocks. U. S. Steel common, General Motors, Hudson, Chesapeake & Ohio and Brooklyn Edison being pushed up a point or more before the end of the first half hour.

Necessitous selling continued, however, in a number of specialties. Commercial Solvents A. broke 1/2 point, and Foundation Company, American Agricultural Chemical preferred and Pressed Steel Car sagged 2 points or more in the first outbreak of selling.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and American Can soon made up their early losses and headed for higher ground.

Some Severe Losses

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling yielding slightly to 145 1/2, and French francs rallying nearly 2 points to 36 3/4.

Liquidation of high priced shares again unsettled the market after a number of stocks had achieved advances of one to four points.

New York Tea dropped 40 points to 160 1/2 on one transaction. General Electric fell from 33 1/2 to 32 1/2, American Can from 32 1/2 to 31 1/2, Du Pont from 21 1/2 to 21 1/4, Sears Roebuck from 20 1/2 to 20 1/4, and Coca Cola from 14 1/2 to 14 1/4.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 5 per cent.

Bond Prices Weak

The bond market today was unable to throw off the depression which settled over yesterday's trading, and prices continued to weaken.

Resumption of bear attacks in the stock market caused several sharp reversals in convertible bonds. American Ice broke 9 points to 22 1/2 for the year, and losses of 1 to 2 points were registered by Skelly Oil convertibles, 6 1/2, and Norfolk & Western convertibles 6 1/2.

The selling movement also embraced California Petroleum 6 1/2, National Dairy Products 1/2, and U. S. Steel Refunding 3, Rogers Brown Iron Remington Arms 6 1/2, Pierce Arrow 8 1/2 and Granby Mining 7 1/2, most of which fell back a point or more.

Price movements in the railroad group were mixed, with the stronger tone of Delaware & Hudson 6 1/2, Chesapeake & Ohio 5 1/2, and Frisco Income 6 1/2 contrasting with liquidation of Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and Chicago & Alton 1/2.

United States and foreign government obligations were irregular.

GOOD RALLY IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Wheat prices rallied today after a downturn at the start. Buying by houses with foreign and eastern connections had a strengthening effect on the market that Liverpool quotations displayed less weakness than in general was looked for.

Some of the new buying was based on opinions which were current that a reaction from recent severe declines would be natural, and that judged by the more liberal world-wide estimates of domestic farm reserves the close adjustment of supply to demand in this season boded the country to almost the danger point.

Chicago opening prices, 3/4 off to 1/2 up, May 1926, \$1.58 1/4 to 1.59 1/4, and July 1926, 1/2 up to 1/2 off, by a moderate setback and then by decided gains.

Corn and oats were relatively weak, although corn receipts today were small, only 90 cars. For the most part, corn buying was confined to previous sellers who could not profit after opening 1/4 to 3/4 down, and 1/2 to 3/4 up, corn continued to average lower.

Wheat started unchanged to 1/4 off, May 1926, to 1/2 up, and later all months showed some loss.

Higher quotations on hogs steadied provisions.

DIVIDENDS

Endicott Johnson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

American Car & Foundry declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

International Nickel declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

St. Joseph Lead & Iron declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Missouri Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Directors of Sullivan Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

White Rock Mineral Spring Company declared a 50 cent quarterly common dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Beach-Nut Packing Co. declared a 50 cent quarterly common dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
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100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
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100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 2	Mar. 1
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100 Ad. Stratus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

MISS LLOYD IS JUNIOR VICTOR

Wins Folds Title From a Field of Twenty-Two

NEW YORK, March 2—Miss Marion

The following were Brooklyn Junior fencers who took part in the Junior foil fencing championship of the Amateur Fencers' League, yesterday afternoon at the Longwood field of 22 fences, including a number of representatives from Philadelphia in the competition at the Fencers Club.

Miss Mollie Burnside of the Washington Square Fencers was washed out by Mrs. O'Neill Foyle, New York Turn Verein, in the first round. The second was Miss Betty Carlton of the Fencers' Club, making her first appearance in competition.

Mr. C. J. Hays lost a bout in the entire series, while Miss Burnside was at her heels all the way, ending her career in the fourth round, another loss being inflicted.

The candidates were divided into four strips, with two semifinal strippings.

Strip 1—Miss Millicent S. B. Cooper, Brooklyn Fencing Club; Miss Maria Lloyd, Brooklyn Edison Club; Miss Mary W. Williams, New York Turn Verein; Miss Marianna Rehder, Philadelphia Fencers' Club; Miss Margaret E. Washington Square Fencers; and Mrs. Harold Van Buskirk, Fencers' Club.

Strip 2—Miss Edna M. DeWitt, Brooklyn Edison Fencing Club; Miss Amy DeVoy, Hamma, Senior School; Miss Theresa M. O'Brien, New York Turn Verein; Mr. Dominick, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Helen G. Smith, New York Turn Fencing Club; Mrs. O'Neill Foyle, New York Turn Verein.

Strip 3—Miss Elizabeth A. Brookline

Edison Fencing Club; Miss Rose Ruttkay, New York Turn Verein; Miss Alma Ledig, Philadelphia Fencing Club; Miss Ruth Bylowski, Philadelphia Fencing Club, and Miss Charlotte Kohl, New York Turn Verein.

Strip 4—Miss Beatrice Mills, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Margherita Burnside, Washington Square Fencers; Miss Elsie Mucke, New York Turn Verein; Miss Eloise Dyer, New York

Miss Betty Carlton, Fence's Club. Miss Lloyd won four straight bouts while Miss Burnside won over Miss Cope on percentage in the first section. Mrs. Foy and Miss Conlon tied at 4 to 1 and both advanced on No. 2 while Miss Kohl had a score of 4 to 1 in the third. Second place on this strip went to Mrs. Driscoll on a percentage basis over Miss Rutka and Miss Brylawski, each having scored two wins. Miss Mills and Miss Carlton were the survivors on the fourth strip.

with scores of 3 to 1 each.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Strip 1—Miss Lloyd defeated Mrs Driscoll, 5 to 2; Miss Kohl, 5 to 0; Miss Mollie Burnside, 5 to 2.

Miss Burnside defeated Miss Kohl 5 to 3.

Mrs. Driscoll defeated Miss Burnside 5 to 4.

Miss Kohl defeated Mrs. Driscoll, 5 to 2.

Miss Lloyd and Miss Burnside qualified, the latter with a percentage of 43.

Strip 2—Miss Carlton defeated Miss Burnside 5 to 0; Miss Lloyd, 5 to 0.

Miss Lloyd defeated Miss Carlton, 5 to 0, and both qualified.

FINAL ROUND.

Miss Lloyd defeated Miss Mollie Burnside, 5 to 1; Mrs. Foy, 5 to 0, and Miss Carlton, 5 to 2.

Miss Mollie Burnside defeated Mrs. Foy, 5 to 4; percentage, 48.

Mrs. Foy defeated Miss Carlton, 5 to 1; percentage, 45.

Miss Carlton defeated Miss Burnside, 5 to 4; percentage, 40.

JONES SIGNS CONTRACT
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 2 (A.P.)—S. P. Jones, pitcher of the New York American League Baseball Club, yesterday signed his contract. He had been held out. A. L. Ward, another holdout, reached here from Daytona to talk terms with Manager M. J. Huggins.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The decision of the powers at Locarno to elect Germany to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, on her admission as member of the League, has been followed, not unexpectedly, by demands for permanent seats on that body on the part of three countries: Poland, Spain and Brazil. The

consideration of these claims, consequently, will constitute one of the most difficult problems for the Assembly which is to meet in extraordinary session at the beginning of March to deal with Germany's application for admission to the League. It is not an exaggeration to say that it would appear that on the solution of this problem will depend in a large measure the future success of the League. Theoretically all members of the League are equal; in practice the major decisions of the League are made by the Council, which represents the great powers, and any increase in the number of Council members will detract from the usefulness of that body in arriving at rapid and prompt decisions.

The claims of Poland, which are not unnaturally being supported by France, are based on the fact that Poland, a country of 27,000,000 inhabitants, stands next in importance to the great powers and that many of the issues which Germany will raise at meetings of the Council, such as the future of the Polish corridor, of Danzig and the German minorities, intimately concern Poland. Polish claims, unfortunately, stand no chance of success without a due consideration of the claims of Spain.

Spain has persistently asserted that her admission to the League was conditional on her election to a permanent seat and, with the assistance of France, she has succeeded in being re-elected a non-permanent member by refusing to ratify an amendment to the Covenant whereby it was proposed that election to non-permanent seats should be by rotation. Brazil, again, has also been a claimant to a permanent seat, and the claims of Poland and Brazil cannot logically be separated from those of Brazil. It is, however, inconceivable that concessions should be made to these three countries without further demands on the part of countries like Czechoslovakia or indeed of any member of the League.

Polish claims to membership of the Council are, therefore, inseparably bound up with the prospect of a change in the constitution of the Council. This fact alone is sufficient to militate against Polish claims. It is evident, moreover, that Polish claims are being pressed by France in order to preserve the "balance of power" on the Council, to counterbalance the influence of Germany, and to maintain the pro-ally character of the League. And Poland can always avail herself of the provision of Article 4 of the Covenant which states that "any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters affecting the interests of that member of the Council." There is one argument in Poland's favor: that western European affairs having been settled by the Locarno treaties, the main interest of European diplomacy will be in eastern Europe.

The Covenant lays down that "with the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council." A unanimous vote of the Council is, therefore, necessary for any increase in the number of permanent seats. Of the present members of the Council, Sweden is known to represent the views of the neutral countries in the matter of Polish claims, and the neutral countries are firmly opposed to these claims.

According to published reports of the meeting of representatives of the bottle-making industry of the United States, held in New York a few days ago, but one delegate opposed the adoption of a resolution pledging support to efforts to modify the prohibition law. Other speakers who "bitterly denounced the Eighteenth Amendment and the law designed to enforce it, insisted that the business of the bottle makers was being ruined. It was stated that thirty-five bottling concerns, declared to be the chief industries in the towns where they were located, have been closed as the result of prohibition.

The speaker who demurred to the substance and form of the resolution based his opposition upon the reasonable theory that the public would insist that its advocates be influenced by selfish motives, presumably because it might be inferred that the association was placing its own interests above those of the people of the country as a whole. To this another delegate replied that the members were willing to be declared selfish. "We are selfish," he said. "We are not going to sit supine and silent and let these people destroy our business." There were, of course, the usual stock denunciations of prohibition and prohibition enforcement agents, and efforts to make it appear that "prohibition does not prohibit."

There should be no desire to impute motives of selfishness to those who claim that one-fifth of their business has been destroyed by the operation of a law with which they apparently have no sympathy. But the maker of harnesses, or horseshoes, or wagons, has filed no brief so far as known, in denunciation of the automobile. The drivers of the ancient stagecoach viewed with consternation and regret the construction and early operation of American railroads. These innovations, all of which have, no doubt, benefited mankind, came in orderly sequence, disturbing, possibly, the established industries affected. But the automobile was not denounced because, after its first appearance, it was not perfected, or because it was not possible for everyone to ride in one. Neither was the railroad regarded as a failure because its

lines were not immediately extended to the remotest corners of the country in the first few years after its utility was ascertained.

The harness maker, the blacksmith, the wagon manufacturer, and possibly the stage driver, discovered that the new industries which threatened and largely displaced their own, brought with them new business as profitable as that which was interrupted or destroyed. By these same processes of adjustment or readjustment it is quite probable that the bottle makers will be able to adapt their industries to the manufacture of articles which will be as profitable as pocket flasks and beer bottles. Those wage earners who spend less than formerly for the liquors which are now forbidden, spend more for staple foods and luxuries consumed in the homes. Glass that does not enter into the manufacture of whiskey bottles may, in due course, be more largely employed in the fabrication of containers for foods.

But apart from this somewhat theoretical analysis of the industrial aspects of the question, it would seem that the very premise set up by the bottle makers belies the conclusion which they seek to establish. It is affirmatively, and perhaps conclusively, shown by their own admissions that prohibition does prohibit, at least in some considerable measure. If the demand for glass bottles has decreased one-fifth or more, the effect is, unquestionably, the result of the enforcement of the very law against which the bottle makers pretend to array themselves because of its alleged non-enforcement. It has not been announced that there has been a falling off in the demand for glass food containers.

The bootlegger is the chief buyer, in these days, of the products of the remaining whiskey bottle factories. It is a matter of official record that 98 per cent of the liquors dispensed by these dealers are bottled in the United States. If the law is a failure, as has been claimed, and if the business of the bootlegger is as thriving as the bottle makers insist, there should be no idle bottle factories and no unrest among their proprietors.

Arthur Nash, of Cincinnati, has gained sufficient reputation for square dealing in the past decade by means of his Golden Rule proceedings, that his latest decision to spend more than half a million dollars of profits in promoting Christian living in Turkey, without mention of Christianity, demands a respectful hearing. At first glance such a proposal seems somewhat anomalous, but any inculcation of the Golden Rule, whether designated as Christian teaching or not, inevitably preaches practical Christianity. Mr. Nash is quoted as believing that there must continue to be a crossroads of commerce within the limits of Turkey and as hoping in consequence that the practice of the Golden Rule may check further injustices and even help in preventing future wars. Certain it is that any individual or nation that puts the Golden Rule into practice is going to find that there is a vitality back of it which differentiates it altogether from ordinary religious platitudes.

In the current issue of the Forum, a monthly magazine, Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, of Boston, who has studied and written extensively on related subjects touching racial problems, presents an interesting thesis dealing with what he refers to as "the pedigree of Judah." The subject is approached, apparently, without previous prejudice and with a desire to analyze and present the matter under consideration with fairness and clarity. It is assumed as an undisputed hypothesis that there is, first of all, a Jewish question. And with this conceded the effort is next to determine the marked racial, religious or social qualities which distinguish those broadly included in the term differentiating those called Jews from those as loosely called Gentiles.

Mr. Stoddard at once proceeds to explode the frequently asserted claim that the Jews of today comprise the "purest race on earth." He takes up the thread at the point where its course is first revealed by both sacred and profane history, and follows the lineage of the Jewish people of the present generation through centuries of migrations, vicissitudes, defeats, buffetings and unsatisfying successes and discouraging failures. There is evidenced throughout the study a sympathetic appreciation of the courage and fortitude of a patient people often subjected to scorn, cruelty, oppression, and a domination which they were not always able to escape. But one fact cannot be ignored, apparently. It is that in the migrations which were frequent both in the pre-Babylonian and post-Babylonian periods there was that unavoidable contact with alien and sometimes despised races which promiscuity enforced. It was thus that the two distinguishing racial types, the "Ashkenazim" or Jews of eastern Europe, and the "Savardim" or Jews of the Mediterranean and adjacent regions, were gradually decaralized, as it were, by the admixture of alien racial elements. But in the study of these movements and countermovements it is interesting to quote briefly from Mr. Stoddard's article where he touches the period following the effort of Nehemiah and Ezra to gather in Palestine the remnants of the Ten Tribes of Israel. He says:

The return to Palestine marks a new epoch in Jewish history. Herewith begins what may be termed Jewish "racial" self-consciousness and also Jewish geographical dispersion. Those Jews who heeded the call of Nehemiah and Ezra to return to Palestine to rebuild the Holy City were, in very truth, a "chosen remnant," the most zealous and patriotic of the Jewish folk. Warned by the fate of the "lost" Ten Tribes, they resolved at all costs to preserve their identity as the "Chosen People," and they realized that the best way to do this was to keep themselves aloof from their neighbors, not only in their faith and customs, but also in their blood.

For a period the progress of what approached a Jewish nation was steady. Then, in the year 70 A. D., came the changes incident to the disastrous struggle against Rome, the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus and the dispersion of the Jewish nucleus in Palestine. Jewish revolts elsewhere ended in tragic failures, and as Mr. Stoddard puts it, the upshot was the ruin of Jewry throughout the Roman world. There remained then but another "remnant," the balance of power in Jewry shifting to Mesopotamia and

Persia. For six hundred years this was the center of Jewish power and influence. Then, in the seventh century came the wholesale persecutions by Muhammadans and the exodus into Russia. There again the influence of the Khazars is recorded. The conversion of the Khazars by the Jews was the signal for great mass immigrations from European countries to Russia and the establishment of a new Jewish culture. There, according to Mr. Stoddard, was forged what is known as the Ashkenazic stock of today. He believes that during the two centuries covering that movement the Semitic type must have almost entirely disappeared.

But with the dawn of the eleventh century, or soon thereafter, the Khazar Empire, so called, collapsed before the assaults of its enemies and the Jewish masses, again forced into exile, fled across southern Russia into Poland. Here, on Polish soil, was reconstituted again a Jewish nation, or what is so termed, and there have been combined all the "remnants" which can be gathered together into that strangely constituted household which represents the evolution of the modern Ashkenazic Jewry which is the embodiment of present-day Jewry.

Eastward lines of communication by cable between Great Britain and Australia were seriously interfered with during the war, but the alternative route across Canada and the Pacific Ocean remained unimpaired, much to the commercial advantage of an imperial enterprise known as the Pacific Cable Board.

From the laying of the cable in 1902, between Southport, Australia, and Bamfield, Canada, until 1915 the Pacific Cable Board incurred losses each year in the operation of the cable. The total deficit over that early period amounted to \$3,466,515. As one of the imperial partners in the project, Canada's share in the losses amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. The other partners, Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand, paid the rest of the deficit. Since 1915, owing to changed conditions brought about by the war, the cable has earned large annual profits, which allowed the Pacific Cable Board to accumulate a surplus in excess of \$11,000,000.

After having helped to carry the deficit, Canada would like to share in the surplus, but the Pacific Cable Board has decided otherwise. Against the protests of the Canadian representatives on the board, contracts have been let for the duplication of the cable between Vancouver Island and Fiji, through Fanning Island southward of Hawaii. The Canadian postmaster-general strongly opposed this proposed duplication. In view of the fact that a wireless beam station is being built at Drummondville, near Montreal, for the purpose of linking up Great Britain with Australia by radio telegraph, Canada urged that the proposed duplicate Pacific cable should be delayed until it had been established beyond question that additional cable communication would still be urgently needed. But the Pacific Cable Board proceeded to order the cable duplication over a total length of 5501 nautical miles at a contracted cost of about \$11,300,000. The postmaster-general of Canada has, in consequence, recommended that the Dominion should withdraw from the enterprise.

In reply to a question in the Dominion House of Commons, it is understood that no definite action of withdrawal from the cable partnership will be taken without the consent of Parliament. Apparently the legal right of the Pacific Cable Board to proceed without the consent of all partner governments is open to question. Perhaps the public may be more interested in the question of the effect of wireless competition on the new cable enterprise. The wireless beam service between Canada and Australia will be in operation, it is expected, by next June. Together with the improved cable service over eastward routes to Australasia, very keen wireless competition with the Pacific Cable Board's new enterprise is to be expected.

Editorial Notes

"Village Rhymes" are being granted no little space in the column of correspondence in The Times of London, and some of them are really delightful. No one, surely, would want anything better than this, for example:

Musselburgh was a burgh
Before Edinburgh was a burgh;
Musselburgh will be a burgh
When Edinburgh's gone.

Another "poet" evidently tried to combine information with his rhymes:

Romsey in the mud,
Southampton on the stones,
Downton gets the meat,
And Salisbury picks the bones.

One is reminded of the couplet, written quite a while ago, concerning America's famous Hub:

Solid men of Boston, make no long orations!
Solid men of Boston, banish strong potatoes!

Not long since a syndicated article was given considerable vogue under the caption "Doctors." It contained much that was sheer propaganda, as, for example, when it advised, "The next time you have a cold, be a good citizen and call a doctor." But it contained some excellent recommendations also, and no harm can come from giving these latter even greater publicity than was done through the article. "Some people go to a drug store and ask the clerk what is good for a cold," it read in part, for instance, continuing: "From the standpoint of intelligent precaution they might just as well go to a theater and ask one of the chorus girls." Good, very good! And then it called attention to the fact that other people take the advice of their friends, and it explained this feature of the situation as follows:

A drink of whiskey is the commonest remedy suggested. After that comes a long line of pills, powders, patent medicines, plasters, massages, etc., etc. Someone once suggested inhaling the fumes of a rattlesnake boiling in hot molasses. These remedies vary in different parts of the country.

How truly it has been said that superstition is the religion of feeble minds.

The Regeneration of Scoots

If the cat had shown any ambition in life, or even only a disposition to have an ambition, Nancy Lee would have felt differently about it. But Scoots didn't. And in a way Scoots was right.

When you are a cat and have a comfortable billet on a street like Claverly Street, and a couple of owners like Timothy Tozzer and Mrs. Tozzer, and a maid like Nancy Lee with instructions about the right temperature for your milk, why should you yield to ambitions? Or, to put it more crudely, why shouldn't you just let things slide?

Scoots had been, originally, a kitten of considerable promise. Great things had been hoped for it. Alas, that overindulgence at a private milk supply under the sink should have so completely obliterated all those fair young aspirations!

Nancy Lee told the iceman, when he called, all about it. She said she just couldn't bear Scoots or the way Scoots toyed with its milk. And she put it straight up to him, too, whether "Scoots" was any name for a cat! Personally, it wasn't her idea of a name at all.

The Tozzer pet, she explained, was the kind of a cat that didn't object to wearing a ribbon. Nancy Lee held that against Scoots. Scoots habitually wore a lavender ribbon round its neck. It was a tremendously big cat and an exceedingly inert one, and it had been pampered so long that its sensibilities were dulled.

You could pick up either end of Scoots and it would go on purring, and it would purr while you picked it up entirely, too, and even while you carried it around. Wherever you deposited it, it would stay there, and continue to purr. It would purr if you just looked at it.

At least, that is what Nancy Lee told the iceman. To this general description it must be added that Scoots was a light yellowish color, had long, silky fur, weighed a pound more than was good for it, and made a noise when it purled like steam bubbling through water. With all its faults, Scoots, as a sort of feline kettle, always at half boil, did very passably.

Turning now to the darker side of Scoots' life, we are forced to admit that the animal had one serious weakness. This was in the matter of doors. Place Scoots before a door and Scoots simply had to go through, no matter where the door led. Any old door would do. The effect of all of them upon the cat was the same. Scoots had tried to get into the dust bin. Scoots's eyes would take on a yearning look if brought face to face with a door, and if its courteous appeals were not immediately answered its yearning would shortly take more audible form, first with a quiet "M-r-r-p!" and then with a right-down cross "Miaou!"

Probably the great law of domestic physics that every door which is opened must be shut had never been fully grasped by the Tozzer pet. At any rate, the cat would frequently stand on the sill, half in and half out, and there meditate whether, after all, the outer world offered sufficient attraction to draw it forth. Scoots hesitated, and Nancy Lee held the door. Once outside a door, and all Scoots's physical energies would be centered on getting in again.

The Tozzer parlor leads out to a vestibule with several doors in it, and here Scoots is alleged on occasion to have indulged in an orgy of exits and entrances. One of the doors, which looks like the others, leads into the clothes closet. Visitors at the Tozzer house as a general thing mistake this door as the way to get out.

Nancy Lee has asserted that Scoots deliberately fosters this impression. Scoots is charged with preceding visitors eagerly down the hall, of stopping expectantly before the clothes closet door, and of there persuading the strangers to open it, whereupon, Nancy Lee asserts, the cat darts rapidly in, with subsequent imprisonment, total disappearance and utter convulsion of the Tozzer menage.

Nancy Lee has cited the incident of poor Mr. McConaghy as evidence against Scoots. Mr. McConaghy, on his way out after a visit, according to Nancy Lee, accepted

Scoots's guidance down the hallway in perfect good faith, and when Scoots promptly entered the clothes closet Mr. McConaghy entered it too, just a step behind. From here, it is asserted, he was only extricated with the greatest difficulty, being in contact at the time of his removal, it is said, with the umbrella stand, the coat hanger, the vacuum cleaner and other angular objects in the interior.

"What with him in the clothes closet," said Nancy Lee, "and the crashing of them um-brellers, and the noise that That Animal made under Mr. McConaghy's feet, why, you would suppose that That Cat" (Nancy Lee rarely uses the name "Scoots") "would have been taught something. But ha!" observes Nancy Lee, bitingly, "there's Some Cats as can't be taught!"

All of the foregoing is reported merely as a sort of setting for a major incident that ultimately involved the Tozzer cat. Mr. Tozzer had been disturbed by the appearance of an early spring house fly to get up the spring door from the cellar, even though a snowdrift still lay just outside the kitchen door. As Nancy Lee saw those screen doors her heart sank, for they gave the appearance of being mere playthings for the pampered Scoots.

Sure enough, after Scoots entered the kitchen that afternoon for a couple of lazy laps off the top of its milk saucer, it suddenly caught sight of the newly vanished door. To Nancy Lee the creature appeared to smack its lips at the sight. Of course, it was probably only lapping off the last of the milk, but to Nancy Lee it looked like smacking its lips. At any rate, the cat marched straight over to the screen and signaled imperatively for an exit.

Ah, if Scoots, when that door was opened for it, had only stepped forth with alert tread and confident mien, how different matters might have been! But instead of that, it paused halfway out, as though lost in moody contemplation. Perhaps the cat at last felt some vague intimation of the futile evanescence of such pleasures. Perhaps it had tasted the joys of its new door, and for the first time realized that, like all sports thrown to an insatiable desire, the sweetness of experience must grow bitter upon the tongue. Perhaps such thoughts halted Scoots. Perhaps they did not. At any rate, Scoots halted.

The impatient Nancy Lee, who had plenty of things to do besides holding a spring door open for a philosophic cat, rattled the light frame and noted how taut was the wire spring overhead that automatically closed it. If she released the door, it would slam shut, cat or no cat. Outside the door was a large snowdrift.

What happened in those next few seconds has never been wholly explained. Certainly Nancy Lee closed her eyes. And certainly there was heard, immediately thereafter, the sound of the screen slamming. That was all.

But who is to account for the remarkable transformation that has recently overtaken Scoots in the matter of doors? The cat has developed a wary alertness in its exits and entrances that is amazing. It is also very much of a relief to the whole Tozzer household. Scoots hesitates on a sill no longer, but dodges in and out with businesslike promptness.

Far be it from the writer to indicate for an instant that this curious alteration is due to any indignity offered then, or at any time, to the finer sensibilities of the Tozzer pet. Knowing Scoots's position in the Tozzer household, it would be rash indeed for one to hazard any such thought. How much more likely that the change is only another indication of the animal's surprising intelligence, a trait which Timothy Tozzer and Mrs. Tozzer would yield to no one in affirming!

It is pleasant to report, at any rate, that the most cordial feelings are now reciprocated between Scoots and Nancy Lee. Scoots receives the creamy cardboard tops off the milk bottles to lick every morning. And if the iceman knocks a thing or two that would make interesting telling, he has never said so. R. L. S.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

What's Right With the "Movies"? The question was asked by the Monitor some time ago. The French have realized that while there are thousands of films which amuse audiences for a week or two, there are very few films which are worth preserving. In the present system of showing pictures, the worthy films disappear with the unworthy films or the films of merely ephemeral interest. They may confine their career round the world, but when once they have been presented in a particular town they cannot, as a rule, be seen again. Now there are surely "classics" of the screen which should be saved from oblivion. How can this be done? Obviously there is one way, which has been applied to theatrical plays in France for many generations—it is that of constituting repertory cinemas.

The first attempt in this direction was made at the old Vieux Colombar, where a selection of the best films was got together and shown on successive nights. The crowds that went to renew their acquaintance with half-forgotten but memorable pictures encouraged the promoters. The idea is taken up and will be exploited on a larger scale by a house which is to be known as the Cinéma Francaise. The name reminds one of the Comedie Francaise, which has been doing precisely the same thing for dramatic art for two centuries. Only the very best films will be acquired, but those which are deemed worthy of preservation will be presented from time to time. There is, indeed, no reason why a masterpiece of the screen should, after its first showing, completely vanish, so far as the large towns are concerned.

An ingenious method of encouraging the French to learn English has been adopted by the Radio-Paris post of the Compagnie Francaise de Radiophonie. It is to begin a course in the English language by radio. It will be conducted by Germain d'Hangest, a professor at the Lycee Condorcet and a well-known English scholar. Twice a week he will give his lessons to all who care to listen in, and his pupils will probably be counted by hundreds of thousands, and perhaps by millions. English has become a popular language in France, and many people only require this little stimulus to apply themselves seriously to the mastery of the tongue.

One of the most picturesque old sites of Paris, known to almost every visitor and written about by all who have tried to describe Paris, is the Cour de Dragon. Like many other landmarks in recent years, its fate is sealed and it is to disappear. An expulsion order has been granted against the numerous inhabitants, and as soon as the proprietor regains possession of the ancient place he intends to demolish it. One can only express regret, though the decision was sooner or later inevitable. The court has reminiscences of Charles VI and of Louis XI, and afterward became a royal riding academy. Today it is not only a piece of Old Paris in the monumental sense, but the aspect of its inhabitants takes one back hundreds of years. In the court there are coppersmiths and locksmiths briskly hammering and the antique sign of the Golden Key is prominently displayed. Over the entrance in the Rue de Rennes is a wonderfully sculptured dragon from which the building takes its name. Bit by bit, in the process of modernization, the Old World charm of Paris is being destroyed.

Sacha Guitry, the foremost author-playwright, is, it is announced, to go to America. His present play, "Mozart," has been the greatest success of the season and is undoubtedly a charming production. It relates an incident in the early career of the youthful prodigy, and the part of the musician is played by Yvonne Printemps, the wife of the author. Certainly it is a little gem, and in a season which is chiefly remarkable for its futilities, shines out brightly. The Guitrys have never been anxious to cross

the Atlantic, in spite of many attempts to induce them to do so. But apparently the reluctance of Sacha Guitry and Yvonne Printemps has been overcome, and it is now extremely likely that they will appear on the other side in their latest and perhaps most graceful play.

There is constant discussion as to whether France is poor or rich, but if one is to judge by the number of motor vehicles, there is much prosperity. Considering the size of the country, the estimate that there must be at least 800,000 automobiles in use is surprising. The Journal Officiel has given the statistics for 1924, since when many thousands of cars have been turned out. Replying to Fernin Merin, a Senator, Mr. Doumer states that there were 572,243 motorcars in use during the latest year for which figures are available. About 200,000 of them were for commercial purposes, but the rest were passenger conveyances. These vehicles were owned by 403,773 persons. There were about 20,000 taxicabs. In addition 24,686 cyclecars are registered, and 17,950 sidecars and 2000 motorboats.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold him- or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Another View of the Forestry Situation"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A recent contributor to your column of letters wrote, under the caption, "Another View of the Forestry Situation," that in his judgment forestry does not compare in vitality to the unsettled questions of world peace, crime control, temperance, more sensible education and training of our young, misdirected and wasteful legislation, etc. He added:

I expect to get on better, 100 years from now, with no wood whatever but with these problems more or less solved, than I shall with all kinds of wood and with these other major problems unsolved.

Perhaps it is true that wood is not needed for houses or for other man-made uses. But it is equally true that forests are very necessary to prevent destruction from floods. Let me cite an example. A large forest fire burned over a vast area of trees on a mountain-side. A heavy rain followed, washing great quantities of mud from this denuded area, concentrating it in a huge cut used by an electric railway. All transportation over this line was stopped for many weeks while the mud was being removed. Nothing like this had occurred after rains when the trees stood. And if it could happen in this instance, it might be repeated anywhere in similar circumstances.

A lesson may also be gained from China's condition. No protection was accorded her forests. Her mountains, once heavily wooded, now loom up like huge bald heads, and the Chinese experience much damage. Had the forests been protected, the devastation due to floods would have been greatly reduced.

The writer of the letter from which I quoted is chiefly interested in humanity and its betterment. But if the condition of human beings is perfected and nothing is done to improve the world they live in, what is gained? Besides, the contemplation of the world, "100 years from now, with no wood whatever," is not pleasant. Think of our country with no forests, and only barren mountains to confront!

Is it not well worth our while—and the Government's—to give a great deal of thought to reforestation, to protection from forest fires, and the heedless and wasteful cutting over of forest lands? The matter is not more important than world peace, but it does merit our attention. M. L.

Pasadena, Calif.